The New-York Times.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

An Incident of the Chickahominy Campaign.

The Wives and Children of Colored Soldiers to be Free.

Debate in the House on the Constitutional Amendment.

PROBABLE PASSAGE OF THE RESOLUTION

Bold Words from War Democrats.

SLAVERY FOREVER DEAD.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 9.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The vote on the constitutional amendment will, by arrangement, be taken late to-morrow evening. The speech of to-day, made by MOSES F. ODELL, of New-York, was a convincing argument in favor of this measure, and an able appeal to the Democratic party to throw aside all partisan feeling and sustain it, thereby setting at rest forever the subject which has caused so much agitation and excitement in our national counsels.

Mr. YEAMAN, giving voice to the aspirations of loyal Kentucky, made a powerful and eloquent appeal in behalf of the amendment. The indications are this evening that several Democratic members will be brought into line on this question, and there is well grounded hope for the passage of the bill.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

Secretary FESSENDEN, in his forthcoming letter to the Finance Committees, will ask that existing laws may be so modified as to allow him to make a further issue of seven-thirty bonds, the first two millions having been already exhausted. This will be all the legislation necessary at present. At a later period of the session he will communicate his views in detail, and indicate the necessary financial legislation for the next fiscal year.

THE LOUSIANA ELECTION.

The House Committee on elections had under consideration to-day the Louisana case. It is understood that the committee will report in favor of the admittance of the New-Orleans members only, the others not having received a sufficient number of votes to entitle them to seats in the House.

THE WEST POINT CADETS.

The Senate Military Committee had under consideration to-day Senator WILSON's bill, increasing the number and efficiency of West Point Cadets. No definite action was taken.

APPROPRIATION DEFEATED.

The committee rejected the proposition which had been submitted to them for an appropriation of $50,000 for a national monument at Gettysburgh.

PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE TAX BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee had a number of revenue officers before them to-day, asking for certain changes and modifications in the present tax bill which would insure the more speedy collection of taxes.

THE TAX ON TOBACCO.

The committee had laid before them additional facts on the subject of tobacco taxation. Quite a contest has arisen out of this subject between growers and manufacturers, the former maintaining that no tax should be put upon the raw material, while the latter insist that the tax on manufactured tobacco is already very heavy.

THE RECEPTION.

The reception at the White House was largely attended this evening.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 9.

INTERVIEW WITH HOWELL COBB.

The President to-day, in answer to a resolution of the House, communicated the report of Col. THOMAS M. KEY, giving an account of the interview between himself and Gen. HOWELL COBB, on the 14th of June, 1862, on the banks of the Chickahominy. The report is addressed to the Secretary of War. Col. KEY says:

"I am instructed by Major-Gen. MCCLELLAN to report to you the substance of an interview held by me with the Hon. HOWELL COBB, now acting as a Brigadier-General in the rebel army at Richmond. I was ordered to proceed with a flag of truce to the bridge, crossing the Chickahominy, on the Mechanicsville road, where I would be met by Gen. COBB for the purpose of a conference with regard to an exchange of prisoners; my instructions being to learn the views of the rebel government and report to Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN making arrangements for a second meeting. I also received permission to converse with Gen. COBB upon the general subject of the existing contest, informing him, however, that all such conversation was purely personal, and not in any respect of an official representative character.

I went to the place appointed and was met on the bridge by Gen. COBB. We availed ourselves, as suggested by Gen. MCCLELLAN, of the shelter of a little hut made by our pickets, a few feet from the bridge, and talked together for several hours, the conversation being carried on chiefly by him.

In regard to the exchange of prisoners, he exhibited written authority from Gen. LEE, commander of the whole army of the Confederate States, giving him full power to make any convention on the subject as to any or all prisoners of war wherever captured. He expressed a readiness to make an agreement, embracing all prisoners now held on either side, or including only those taken by the respective armies now confronting each other before Richmond, and to make such agreement applicable either to existing prisoners, or also to those hereafter captured. He stated that he would sign any cartel which was based upon the principles of entire equality; and he proposed that exchanges should take place according to the date of capture; but, however, exhausting the best of officers; the scale of equivalents to be any one which we might present, which would operate equally; for instance, the one exhibited to him by Gen. WOOL at a conference between them, and which was taken from a cartel between the United States and Great Britain in 1812; the exchanged prisoners to be conveyed by the captors at the captor's expense to some point of delivery convenient to the other party; the rule of exchange to operate uniformly without any right of reservation or exception in any particular case. He professed ignorance of any complaint against his Government in any matter of exchanging prisoners, and pledged himself for the removal of any cause of complaint upon representation being made. He suggested the propriety of releasing upon parole any surplus of prisoners remaining on hand after the exchange had exhausted either party."

THE TAX UPON SPIRITS.

The bill introduced by Representative WARD to-day, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, provides for the repeal of so much of the act to increase the internal revenue, passed March 7, 1864, as imposes a tax of 40 cents per gallon upon spirits distilled from grain or other materials, imported prior to the passage of that act; and also, so much of section 173, of the act of June 30, 1864, to provide internal revenue, &c., as continues in force any fine, liens, penalties and forfeitures, and authorizing the carrying out and completing all proceedings that have been or may be commenced to enforce such fines, penalties and forfeitures, so far as relates to the collection of the tax. The Secretary of the Treasury is directed to refund to the proper parties the taxes collected under the provisions of the seventh section.

THE FORT LEAVENWORTH CASE.

The Supreme Court of the United States pronounced an opinion to-day in the case of STONE *vs.* the United States, affirming to the latter the title to the Southern part of the Fort Leavenworth Reservation.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in executive session, confirmed the nomination of ALEXANDER S. JOHNSON, of New-York, as Commissioner for the settlement of the Hudson's Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural Company, *vice* DANIEL S. DICKINSON, declined.

THE SCHELDT DUES.

The President has sent a message to Congress, asking that an appropriation be made for the portion of money to be paid by the United States, under the treaty with Belgium, for the capitalization of the Scheldt dues.

THE NATIONAL LOANS.

The subscriptions to the 10-40 Loan for the 6th and 7th inst. amounted to $25,075,550, and to the 7-30 Loan, nearly $4,500,000.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The items in the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation Bill, reported to-day, are heavier than heretofore. The appropriations for the Government Printing Bureau amount to nearly a million and a half, the paper alone being $629,000. The total amount for the Agricultural Department, including the purchase and distribution of seed and for the propagating and experimental garden is $160,000.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 9.

The Senate assembled at the usual hour, with Vice-President HAMLIN in the Chair.

NAVAL DEPOT FOR THE WESTERN STATES.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) presented the memorial of the Board of Trade, of Racine, Wis., in relation to the establishment of a naval depot on the Western lakes.

PETITIONS FOR INCREASE OF PAY.

Petitions were presented for an increase of the pay of army officers, by Messrs. MORRILL and WADE, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE REFUGEE RELIEF COMMISSION.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) presented the memorial of the President of the Refugee Relief Commission of Ohio, asking for an appropriation of money for the support of Southern refugees.

Mr. SHERMAN said there were thousands of loyal refugees in the cities of Cincinnati, St. Louis and Louisville, and their condition was deplorable. Not less than a hundred thousand white people had been rendered homeless and scattered through the South by the fortunes of war. He thought Congress ought to do something in the matter, but he did not believe an appropriation of money would be the most judicious means of relieving them. He thought the Government ought to give them work to do for the army—the manufacture of clothing, &c.; or a law might be passed giving them the use of lands subject to confiscation. He wished the memorial to be referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and it was so referred.

THE SAVANNAH COTTON.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Military Committee, reported back the resolution to distribute the proceeds of the cotton captured at Savannah among the officers and soldiers of Gen. SHERMAN's army, with the unanimous recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed, and it was so ordered.

THE GOODYEAR INDIA RUBBER PATENT.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Union,) offered the remonstrance of the National India Rubber Company against the extension of the Goodyear patent, which was referred to the Committee on Patents.

SALARY OF OUR CONSUL AT HALIFAX.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of increasing the compensation of the American Consul at Halifax, N. S., which was passed.

TREATMENT OF THE INDIANS.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, offered a joint resolution directing inquiry into the treatment of Indian tribes by the civil and military authorities, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. DOOLITTLE called attention to a letter from an officer stationed in Colorado, in reference to the alleged brutality of Col. CHIVINGTON toward certain Indians, stating that he wantonly slaughtered them, plundered them, &c.

EXTRA SESSIONS AND THE SIXTY DAYS' NOTICE.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Union,) offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what legislation was necessary to enable the President to call an extra session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, without giving the sixty days' notice now required. Which was adopted.

THE WIVES AND CHILDREN OF COLORED SOLDIERS.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the joint resolution freeing the wives and children of colored soldiers was taken up.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) spoke against the resolution. He denied the authority of Congress to pass such a resolution. Congress had no right even to free the slaves enlisted in the army. It had no right to legislate on the subject of slavery, although it had done so and contemplated doing so in the amendment to the Constitution. There was no necessity for passing such a resolution, for all slaves were practically free, according to the party in power. He denied the right to capture and carry away slaves, especially in States that had never been in revolt. This doctrine was held by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS in 1820, who wrote that a nation at war with another had no more right to capture negroes and free them than to murder prisoners in cold blood. He opposed the measure before the Senate on the groud of policy and of humanity, and because it was opposed to the legitimate rules of war. This policy proposed by the party in power was abhorrent to NAPOLEON. Gen. SCOTT had expressed his opinion against the right of Congress to interfere with slavery in the States.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) moved to amend the resolution so as to make the action prospective only, and not retrospective and prospective, as reported by the Military Committee. He regarded the resolution as a violation of the Constitution; but if it must pass, he did not see that freeing the wives and children of those already in the service would promote enlistments, and he, therefore, hoped that it would be made to operate only in the cases of those who should hereafter enlist.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) hoped the amendment would not be adopted, and spoke briefly against it.

Mr. POMEROY spoke in favor of the resolution.

Mr. BROWN, of Missouri, (Union,) said he intended, in a short time, to call up the resolutions in relation to slavery introduced by him at the last session, but he did not wish this to prevent the passage of the resolution now before the Senate.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, (Dem.,) argued against the proposition before the Senate, though he believed that a vote for it would be a vote in favor of the slave-owners, because, as the male slaves had all been put in the army, it would be for the interest of the slave-owners to be relieved from the care of the women and children.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Union,) thought the proposition before the Senate was as plain that it needed no argument. It ought to have been passed when Congress decided to take colored men into the army. He denied that the Republican party, in a time of peace, ever attempted to interfere with slavery in the States, but when the war broke out and slavery tried to kill the Government, the case became different. Slavery was unorganized rebellion, and he hoped there would be no peace until it was abolished. The war was in the commencement strictly defensive, but now he hoped it would continue for thirty years, if necessary, or until the nation was bankrupt, rather than that it should end before the abolition of slavery. He was glad the South had held out, and he hoped they would hold out in their blindness until they necessitated the only thing that would give us lasting peace.

Mr. DAVIS resumed, in opposition to the resolution. He and his constituents were slaveholders, and their rights were guaranteed by the laws of their State and of Congress. The crusade against slavery was unjust, fanatical and piratical, like all other crusades.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, (Dem.,) disputed the authority of Congress to pass such a resolution. There was no doubt of the authority of Congress to enlist slaves, or of its right to amend the Constitution so as to abolish slavery. He (JOHNSON) did not believe that the fact of a slave being called into the service of the United States made him free, though he believed it to be the duty of Congress to provide for the freedom of all such men by compensating their masters, or by some other constitutional means. There had been no difficulty experienced in getting colored soldiers. In Maryland, especially, he knew that nearly all the male slaves had been taken into the service, either forcibly or of their own volition. He (JOHNSON) disliked the institution of slavery as much as Mr. WADE or any body else. He believed it to be a dire evil, but he could not indorse Mr. WADE, when the latter said he wanted the war to continue for thirty years if necessary rather than end without the abolition of slavery. Slavery was already mortally wounded and could not survive even if peace without its abolition was declared to-morrow. He believed the rebels had good reason to believe that England and France would aid them to achieve their independence if they would abolish slavery as they unquestionably had a right to do. What would the Senator from Ohio do then? Would he submit to the dissolution of the Union, provided the South should abolish Slavery? He (JOHNSON) was happy to know that the President did not concur in the views of Mr. WADE. During the last political canvass, a paper known by its title of "To whom it may concern" was circulated. One of the considerations of peace named in it was the abolition of slavery, but the friends of the President took good care to explain this away before the people and tell them that it did not mean exactly what appeared on its face. He was happy to see also that the President in his message had averred the restoration of the Union to be the only object of the war. Mr. JOHNSON dwelt at some length upon the President's declaration that the war would cease on the part of the Government as soon as it should have ceased on the part of those who commenced it. He was in favor of this settlement, but opposed to the views of Mr. WADE.

Mr. WADE said the opinions of the President had no more weight than those of any other man on this subject. He had his own views on the question of slavery, and had nothing to abate of what he had said on it. He did not fear the bugaboo of foreign intervention. He feared nothing for this country but injustice. Let us clear our own skirts of injustice and wrong, and then we shall have little to fear from any other source. The Senator from Maryland had depicted the evils of slavery, and yet he feared to walk up to the way of its abolition. The convention that nominated Mr. LINCOLN laid down the principle that slavery should be eradicated, and Mr. LINCOLN consented to it. Would the Senator from Maryland say that Mr. LINCOLN had backed out of this, and would consent to the return of the Southern States whenever they laid down their arms? If the Southern States would abolish slavery in order to become the vassals of European powers, he (WADE) would make them do that very thing to submit to the authority of the Federal Government. We had a right under the laws of war to abolish slavery. When the South lay down their arms and sue for peace, they must do so with clean hands. They cannot beg for mercy while Slavery exists among them. There can be no peace while Slavery exists. There cannot be a free nation that Slavery is not at war with. We have paid too dearly already to permit Slavery to exist. And this was the sentiment of the Baltimore platform. There must be no peace while there was a slave on American soil, and he (WADE) did not fear Great Britain or France. Let us stand honestly by our principles, and trust in God. We shall come out all right. France and England were only limited in their aggressions against this country by their fears. They were doing us all the harm they could. They were looking just now to see how they could defend themselves against the principles of the American Government, which threatened their existence more than any armed force. The proclamation "To whom it may concern" was the true doctrine, and was the only doctrine upon which Mr. LINCOLN ought to have been elected. If the President backed out of this now, he would be the most infamous man that was ever put into office by false pretences. He (WADE) knew that the abolition of slavery was the only condition upon which the President could consent to peace. The radical men were the men of principle. They go deeply down for principle, and could not be diverted from their grand purpose. The principle he now contended for he had contended for ten years ago, in a miserably minority, and when he and his radical friends walked up the avenue, they were in danger of being beset by the minions of slavery. Where were the miserable conservatives now? Did they suppose the radicals would abandon all they had gained, and come back again under the yoke? If it was true that the President was not for the abolition of slavery as an indispensable condition to peace, so much the worse for the President. The people were better than any President, and they were right.

Mr. WILSON next took the floor in advocacy of the resolution, which, he said, would emancipate from seventy-five to one hundred thousand women and children.

The amendment of Mr. DAVIS was then voted down.

Mr. POWELL of Kentucky, (Dem.,) offered an amendment that the owner of the slaves emancipated under the provisions of the resolution should be compensated.

Mr. POWELL spoke against the resolution. He reviewed the cause of the war, and the policy of the Administration, after which the question was taken on the adoption of his amendment.

The yeas and nays were demanded, resulting as follows: Yeas, 7; nays, 30. The amendment was lost.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, offered an amendment exempting from the operations of the resolution all States that have not attempted to secede from the Union.

The Senate refused to adopt Mr. SAULSBURY's amendment.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Dem.,) spoke against the resolution, and denied the right of the Government to conscript either whites or blacks for the army. He denied the right to put a slave in the army in any capacity. He believed slavery to be a civil and political blessing, and thought the negro was made to be a slave to the white man.

The joint resolution was then passed—Yeas, 27; nays, 10.

The Senate then went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 9.

DEBATE ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate's joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, by which to abolish slavery throughout the country.

Mr. YEAMAN, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) said the country had rejected as impracticable the scheme for the reconstruction of the rebel States, presented during the last session. A similar bill was now before the House, but he could not support it, because, in his opinion, no States could be organized under its provisions. After much consideration, he had come to the conclusion to vote for the Senate's resolution, which, if responded to by a Constitutional majority of the States will forever settle the vexed question of slavery, and he had come to this conclusion as a national man from the Kentucky stand-point. The passage of this joint resolution did not determine the matter, but only referred it to the people. It demanded the earnest respect of the people and a profound regard for our system of Government. Seeing that the people have determined to abolish slavery where it now exists, let the agony be over and the rubbish be cleared away. If he desired the resolution to be passed, merely as an anti-slavery measure, he might quote in his support Southern men, such as WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON and CLAY. This question, however, was decided four years ago, one-half of the jurors being the old friends of slavery. It is notorious that the rebel authorities have resolved to put their negroes in the fight, and all citizens of Kentucky knew that that meant anti-slavery. As the loyal people of the North had resolved on a general abolishment of slavery, and as the leaders of the rebellion are pursuing a course, which will have the same result, our children would say, if we fail to perform our duty or hesitate in our course that we had committed more than a crime—a blunder. As the leaders of the rebellion supposed by their act they would establish their Confederacy, we, by ours, will checkmate them in the game of diplomacy. By the course which he now took he might lose friends, but by it he would satisfy his conscience. When this amendment to the Constitution shall be passed, let the rebels lay down their arms and obey the laws of the land, when we shall treat them with justice. The rebellion must be overthrown by the anti-slavery power, which is a characteristic of modern civilization. By the passage of the amendment to the Constitution, politicians of both sections would be deprived of their means of agitation, and the best interests of the Union served. The amendment was competent and binding. It had been objected that it would not affect States which did not ratify it. But this is not a case of Congressional legislation. It is the action of the people in their sovereign capacity amending their governmental compact, and what might have been done in the first instance can now be done by amendment.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) said the proposition should receive the vote of every lover of his country. It was no time for passion. Now was the moment for unequivocal action. It admitted of no commentary. To his surprise, there was reluctance on the part of some of the members of this House even to submit the proposition to the people for their determination. There was not the slightest doubt of the constitutional power to pass this resolution, nor any irregularity of proceeding. He repeated it was merely proposed to give the people of the States to say by the required three-fourths vote whether or not they will forever extinguish slavery in this country. If the question shall not be now determined, it will be hereafter, being only a question of time. But let the question be now forever put at rest. Slavery is wrong. It has so been recognized by the civilized world, and can therefore claim no immunity as a right. We owe it to the country and to the world to close up the quarrel so that it may never be reopened. If we can close it by a constitutional provision, what better mode can be devised. He made further remarks in advocacy of the passage of the resolution.

Mr. ODELL, of New-York, (Dem.,) said, if the people shall indorse this proposed amendment, it will give to four millions of human beings now held in bondage, the blessings of freedom. Its influence will not only be felt for good now and hereafter, but both the white and the black races will participate in its blessings. It will be beneficial to the non-slaveholders of the North, who will no longer struggle with and be degraded by contact with slave labor. They will share in the blessings enjoyed by the honest workingmen of the North. Let the evil of slavery be removed by constitutional amendment. Let it be done effectually and legally so as to command the respect of this country and of the civilized world. We, of the Democratic party, have stood by the South in all their troubles, and have yielded our prejudices to them in our national conventions only to submit to new demands to extend their system of slavery. The South did not regard this as an evil to be temporarily endure, but to be continued through out all time. But I, in common with the North, have always believed slavery to be wrong, and an evil which ought to be abolished. With this conviction of right, when my name is called, I shall vote in favor of the resolution. The South have absolved the North from all obligations to support its chief cornerstone, slavery. The rebel leaders are placing negroes in the field for our destruction, and have declared their willingness to abolish slavery in order to receive the recognition of foreign powers. It were better, therefore, for us to break down the physical forces used in the rebellion. Slavery had lifted its hydra-head above the country. The time has come when we, as a party, ought to unloose ourselves from its influence. We should turn our backs on the dark past, and our eyes on the bright future.

Mr. WARD, of New-York, (Dem.,) said it was not his intention to discuss the wrongs which had inaugurated the rebellion; that it was enough for him to know that a sacrilegious attempt had been made to break up the wisest Government that human wisdom ever devised; to feel that it was his duty to join in the effort to chastise the perpetrators of the crime. If the heresy of secession were to be recognized as a canon of political faith, there would be an end to all government. He then proceeded to show if pure patriotism and the maintenance of the supremacy of the Constitution had been the rule of action with both branches of the Government, the war would have been ended long before this. He regretted that no generous and conciliatory spirit had been evinced toward the misguided people of the seceded States, but that all our legislation on the subject had been characterized by a spirit of vindictiveness and oppression unworthy of a Christian nation. He was opposed to the readmission into the Union, with the rights of slave property of any State which our triumphant armies had subjected, but he was not willing to prolong the war longer than was necessary to effect its legitimate object. After denouncing the policy of certain legislators, who acted throughout that the people would only be made to do right by deceiving them, and dwelling at length upon the reasons which compelled him to vote against the proposed amendment of the Constitution, he concluded by stating that if the war should be brought to a close within a reasonable time, this great Republic, with its immense resources, would spring into new life, and under the blessed reign of peace, would ultimately shake off its burdens to repose, queen-like, among the nations of the earth.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Dem.) said gentlemen might say what they chose about this joint resolution, but no one could deny that it proposed a radical change in the Government of the United States. It was not an expedient to end the rebellion and restore peace; but it was a blow aimed at the foundations of the Government of which we had so long been proud. In fact it was to take from the States of the Union the power to regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way. He denied the power to do this even by an amendment to the Constitution. We are engaged in war to induce the rebels to come back into the Union; and how can we expect them to return under a Constitution so essentially and radically amended. We shall be guilty of a breach of faith in taking this step. He differed from the views taken by his colleague, (Mr. GEAMAN) and contended that the adoption of the amendment would only serve to augment the difficulties surrounding us.

Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, (Dem.,) said that by this time everyone here must see that the existence of slavery does not depend in any degree whatever on the enactment of the pending amendment to the Constitution. The fate of war will assume control of the system of slavery. The President, by his declarations, has committed the blood and treasure of the country to the overthrow of the institution. If our arms triumph, who was so dull as not to see the liberation of the slaves without a change of the Constitution? Suppose, on the other side, the rebellion becomes a success, and the Southern Confederacy lifts its head amid the desolation of war, slavery there will be beyond our reach and the amendment will only be applicable to a foreign Power. He thought he saw the relinquishment of slavery by the South itself. He held that the question of slavery was rapidly diminishing in importance, whether for good or evil; it was passing away. He however held that it was an improper time to amend the fundamental law. This should be done not in the passion of war, but in the calmness of peace. The constitution did not authorize amendments to be made by which any State could be divested of any acquired right or political franchise. The States have certain rights which no external power can take away. But whatever was done he hoped would redound to the interests and honor of the country.

Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, (Union,) opposed the resolution, arguing that such an attempt should not be thrown into our counsels. We have no right to touch property without just compensation, and cannot do even that unless the slaves thus taken are for public uses. He did not believe that in Kentucky there was a solitary press not under duress; and by dictation and by power it was sought to change the fundamental law. He said he had been called a rebel because he would not bow the knee to power. But so help him God, he would never vote for what he considered wrong. You will never make a man love your laws by oppressing him, and plundering and robbing him of his rights, as has been done in Kentucky. And the passing of this constitutional amendment will be an outrage and breach of faith against that State. The dominant power is carrying out the very policy which the rebels have charged. These points he elaborated.

THE PENSION APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendment to the Pension Appropriation Bill.

THE TAXES ON SPIRITS.

Mr. WARD introduced a bill, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to refund the taxes collected on spirits prior to March 7, 1864, and for other purposes. Which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The house at 4:30 o'clock adjourned.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Secretary Stanton's Visit—Sunken Steamer.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Jan. 8.

Secretary STANTON accompanied by Maj.-Gen. MEIGS and other members of the Departments in Washington, left here yesterday afternoon in the steamer *Nevada* for Hilton Head and Savannah.

The small steamer *Dictator* did not arrive here from Washington yesterday until 8 P. M., in consequence of the storm and fog on the bay, where she was compelled to come to anchor the whole day. Her captain reports having seen two miles this side of Smith's Light an unknown steamer sunk.

The Missouri Convention, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Jan. 9.

The Convention to-day decided to completely reorganize the constitution, and passed resolutions for the appointment of eleven committees, to whom shall be referred the different articles, and whose duty it shall be to report such amendments as may be advisable.

Fort Smith and Van Buren, Ark., have been evacuated by order of Gen. REYNOLDS. It is understood, however, that the President has revoked the order at the instance of the citizens of that section.

The New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Monday, Jan. 9.

The Legislature meets to-morrow. There are 13 Democrats and 8 Republicans in the Senate, and 30 of each party in the House. There will be a compromise made in the organization of the House. A joint meeting to elect a United States Senator cannot be held unless the House consents.

Release of "Druid" on Parole.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 9.

Mr. FLINT, the correspondent of the *World*, has been released from arrest on parole by Gen. WALLACE.

OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE.

The New-York Underground Railroad Again—Nationalizing State Banks—Military Statistics.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 9.

In the Senate, this morning, notice was given of intention to introduce the New-York city underground railroad bill; also, bill providing for continuing improvements on Hudson River.

The following is an accurate copy of Mr. BRANDETH's bill for nationalizing State Banks.

SEC. 1. Any bank, banking association, corporation or individual incorporated by or under the laws of this State, at the time of the passage of the act of Congress, approved the 25th day of February, in the year 1863, entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United State stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," may, at any time within two years after the passage of this act, become an association under the provisions of said act of Congress; provided that the owner of two-thirds of the capital stock consent thereto; and when the directors have procured the authority of the owners of two-thirds of the capital stock to make the certificate of association as required by said act of Congress, the cashier shall publish notice thereof in some newspaper published in the city or county where such bank, banking association, corporation or individual, incorporated aforesaid, is located, for at least thirty days; should no newspaper be published in such city or county, such notice shall be published as the Comproller of the Currency of the United States shall direct. Such cashier shall send like printed notice by mail to the Superintendent of the Banking Department of this State and to each stockholder.

SEC. 2. Any banks, banking associations or individuals incorporated as aforesaid, who shall avail themselves of the provisions of the first section of this act, and the income dividends, property thereof, shall be liable to assessment and taxation under the laws of the State, after the same shall have been organized in pursuance of said section, to the same extent and with the same force and effect as they or any of them are now.

SEC. 3. Nothing contained in this act shall be construed as releasing such association from its obligations to pay and discharge all the liabilities incurred before becoming such association; and it shall be continued a body corporate for the term of three years after having become an association under the laws of the United States, for the purpose of prosecuting and defending suits by and against it, and to enable it to close its concerns and to dispose of and convey its property, but not for the purpose of continuing under the laws of this State the business for which it was established.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

examining reports made to the Bureau of Military Statistics up to this date, I obtain the following results: The best estimate that can be made of local bounties paid in this State during the year 1864, fixes the amount at sixty-five millions of dollars. This estimate is based upon accurate returns received from two hundred thousand inhabitants, and partial returns from nearly half the State. More full returns may very materially modify this estimate. The least estimate that can be made of *all* bounties paid in the State since the beginning of the war, fixes the total amount at not less than eighty millions of dollars. The average estimates of those receiving and making up statistics in tables, is that the above results as I have stated then will be exceeded some ten millions of dollars, if accerate items can be obtained.

It is a matter of regret that authority has been conferred only to *request*, and not require returns to be made to the Military Bureau. It is owing to this fact that no record of military statistics which shall be complete and reliable, in regard to the past, can be obtained. In very many cases no record has been preserved.

The Vacancy in Congress—Inaccuracy in the Apportionment.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 9.

Attorney-General COCHRANE has given his opinion that the vacancy occasioned in Congress by the resignation of Gov. FENTON, can only be filled at the next general election; therefore no special election will be ordered.

Col. TOWNSEND has received orders to suspend action under the last call for men in this division of the State, because of alleged inaccuracy in the apportionment of the quota.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 9.

BILLS NOTICED.

To amend the laws in relation to unlawful marriages and incest.

To incorporate the Home for disabled soldiers.

To make Monday a holiday, whenever it succeeds Christmas, New Year's day or the Fourth of July.

To incorporate the Metropolitan Railway, of New-York, known as the underground railway.

To appropriate $120,000 to continue the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson River.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To confirm the acts of Town Auditors and Supervisors in raising bounties.

To provide means for the payment of awards made by canal appraisers and the Canal Board.

To incorporate the Cayuga and Ontario Ship Canal Company.

The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow morning for want of a quorum.

ASSEMBLY.

EVENING SESSION.

REPORT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

The Speaker presented the annual report of the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. MCDONALD—Relative to collecting rent for gas-meters in New-York.

By Mr. LYONS—For railroad in the Eleventh-avenue and other streets in New-York.

By Mr. G. PARKER—The New-York and Brooklyn Passenger Bill.

By Mr. PRATT—For a railroad from Cold Spring to Huntingdon.

HOUSE FOR THE MINISTER FROM VENEZUELA.

The Governor transmitted the correspondence between Secretary SEWARD and the Minister from Venezuela, relative to the purchase by the latter and transfer, when he deemed proper, of a house in New-York. The passage of a special act is recommended.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Wreck of the Steamer Knickerbocker in Chesapeake Bay—Probable Loss of the Crew and all on board.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 9.

The Captain of the steamer *Thomas Collier* reports that in the severe gale of Friday last, on the Chesapeake, the large side-wheel steamer *Knickerbocker*, Capt. MARTIN, went down between Smith's Lighthouse and Smith's Point. Having been driven in towards the shore, she, doubtless, knocked a hole in her bottom by running against a snag. All on board the vessel are supposed to have been lost, as nothing has been heard of her crew, although they may have been saved, for a steamer was seen to go toward the *Knickerbocker* just as she sank.

It is believed by the river men that the *Knickerbocker* is a total loss, and, as she is an old vessel, it is feared that the northeast winds will knock her to pieces. She now lies submerged, with the exception of her upper deck and smoke-stacks. The vessel was light when she went down, and had come around for the purpose of obtaining a Government charter. She belonged to the People's Line of steamers, owned by ACKER & Co., of New-York.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 9.

Bark *Hadley*, Capt SNOW, from Baltimore for Boston, put into Holmes' Hole Saturday, leaking 600 strokes per hour.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 9.

Two steamers (unknown) are ashore on Smith's Point, Chesapeake Bay. There was a terrible gale in the Bay Saturday night.

The Africa Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Monday, Jan. 9.

Sailed, on the morning of the 6th inst., steamship *Africa*, ANDERSON, from Boston for Liverpool.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

MESSAGE OF MAYOR GUNTHER.

The Political, Financial and Physical Condition of the City.

Various Suggestions and Hints for Reform, &c.

THE COMPTROLLER'S BUDGET.

$14,000,257 37 Required for City and County Purposes.

The Site of the Colored Orphan Asylum to be Sold.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

The following message from the Mayor was presented to the Common Council yesterday afternoon:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1865.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with the requirements of the Charter, I lay before your Honorable Body this communication, relative to the government, finances and improvements of the city.

Serious objections have been urged against the form of the City Government, and I submit whether it is not fundamentally defective. While experience has amply approved the utility of two legislative bodies in the affairs of States and nations, municipal and private corporations have succeeded best with a single deliberative body for the dispatch of business. The functions and importance of the Common Council have been year by year abridged and diminished, and new corporations, as it were, under the title of Commissions, have been carved out of the original frame, until the larger portion of the public interests of the city is transacted by other agencies than its Corporation proper. Various causes have contributed to this result, but the inconveniences growing out of the division of the Common Council are prominent among them. The feature of a single board gives efficiency to the County organization, and has added to the importance of the Board of Supervisors in comparison with that of the City Legislature.

The powers of the Mayor are practically very circumscribed. The limited check he holds over improper legislation amounts to nothing more than the publication of his objections in the corporation newspapers, to cause a few days' delay and excite the contempt of the members, who have determined to carry their measures in spite of his remonstrances. It is notorious that combinations have existed for years in our legislative bodies in this city, for the most shameful and mercenary ends that selfishness could prompt or corruption carry out. Is it worse that these should exist, or that the Executive should be armed with an absolute veto to crush the projects of private gain, and render powerless and hopeless all such disgraceful cabals as have been engendered in the darkness and secresy of these speculative operations? The Mayor, being singly responsible, would not care to oppose a just and wholesome measure passed by the Common Council, while he could not initiate an improper one.

In one notable particular, the analogy between a State organization and that of our municipality fails—it is in the almost entire independence of the heads of departments of the control of the Mayor. No unprejudiced mind can for a moment hesitate to conclude that it is preferable, that the power of removal should be placed in the hands of an officer on the spot rather than in those of the Governor, whose varied duties can scarcely enable him to give timely attention to charges of corruption, negligence or misconduct. The result of the changes made in the charter, depriving the Mayor of this control, has not benefited the city, whatever has been their influence in securing the tenure of office to fortunate possessors. It is sufficient that the Mayor is responsible for his official acts to a higher authority, without ousting him of what so clearly appears to be his proper jurisdiction over subordinates. A magistrate thus stripped of real authority is exposed first to the opposition of nominal inferiors and next to be blamed as inefficient and negligent because of this very powerlessness.

The Common Council and the Mayor, as the direct representatives of the people of the city, should be the source of all authority and control over its municipal affairs, and it is an evident anomaly to find so many officers whose selection is beyond the popular will, and who are irresponsible to the magistrates of its choice. The citizen of New-York may count numbers of such officials, supported by his toil and disposing his interests, in whose elevation he had no participation, who are not amenable to his representatives, and are alike indifferent to his censure or approval.

FINANCES.

The debt of the city, considering the amount of property pledged for its redemption, and the ample revenues set apart for the payment of the interest, rests on as solid a basis as any public securites within the limits of the United States. The wealth, commerce, industry and natural advantages of New-York invite investment and give complete asurance to its creditors.

CITY DEBT.

The city debt is divided into three classes:

First—That which is redeemable from the Sinking Fund, consisting principally of debts contracted for the construction of the Croton Aqueduct and works connected therewith, and for the purchase of lands and improvement of the Central Park. In the property thus acquired the city holds an amount exceeding the debt, these two items being together less than $20,000,000. Another indebtedness of $1,133,437 arose from the compromise of the title of the State and its lessee to West Washington market for the purchase of the Fort Gansevoort property.

Secondly—That portion of the debt which is redeemable from taxation, and to be thence paid when each separate issue becomes due. Under this head the largest items are the stocks issued for funding the floating debt in 1860, and those issued for the relief of the soldiers' families.

Thirdly—The bonds which have been issued to pay for opening and improving streets, and for the reimbursement of which the city holds liens on the property. These can hardly be considered in the light of debts as the city holds ample security for repayment.

The following were the amounts of each class on the 31st of December, 1864:

I. Debt redeemable from the Sinking Fund:	
Croton Water Stocks	$10,340,800 60
Central Park Stocks	9,089,571 00
Fire Indemnity Stock	402,768 00
Building Loan Stocks	190,000 00
Real Estate Bonds (West Washington Market, &c.)	1,138,437 50
Total	21,166,576 50
Amount held by Commissioners of Sinking Fund for redemption of the above	8,339,201 00
Actual Debt	$12,817,375 50
II. Debt redeemable from taxation:	
Stock for Docks and Slips (rebuilding, &c.)	$500,000 00
Floating Debt Fund Stock	2,748,000 00
Public Education Stock	154,000 00
Public Building Stock	100,000 00
Stock for rebuilding Tompkin's Market	85,000 00
Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds	4,127,000 00
Volunteer Soldiers' Bounty Fund Redemption Bonds	490,000 00
Revenue Bonds of 1864	700,000 00
Total	$8,904,800 00
III. Debt redeemable from assessments:	
Street improvement Fund Bonds	$1,292,100 00
Assessment Bonds	400,000 00
Total	$1,692,100 00

RECAPITULATION.

Funded debt less amount held by Commissioners of Sinking Fund	$12,817,375 50
Funded debt payable from taxation	8,904,800 00
Funded debt assessments	1,692,100 00
Excluding the last amount, the actual debt of the city on the 31st December, 1864, may be taken at	21,722,175 50

The funded debt of the county at the same time was $10,804,900, a very large proportion of which has been contracted to supply means for the payment of bounties to volunteers and substitutes.

Against the aggregate debt of city and county, amounting to about thirty-two and a half millions, the city possesses the Croton Aqueduct and reservoirs, the central and other parks, hundreds of lots and edifices, markets and sites of markets, besides the wharves and shore line, worth, at the least valuation, from forty to fifty millions of dollars, while the county holds no inconsiderable property.

The large increase in the Croton Water Rents, devoted to the Sinking Fund for interest, led to the passage of an act, whereby the surplus is now turned into the General Fund, and rendered available for the payment of ordinary expenses, thus diminishing the amount to be raised by taxation. This surplus with the gradual paying off of the debt, and the increase of the revenue must steadily advance.

It will be perceived that the war has caused a large increase, both in the city and county debt. It became necessary to provide aid for the families of soldiers in the Federal service, and over four millions have been disbursed out of the proceeds of bonds authorized to be issued for that purpose, during the continuance of the war, and to be redeemed from the proceeds of taxation, at the rate of half a million in each successive year. No expense connected with the war will be more cheerfully borne than this, which alleviates the sufferings of destitute families, whose natural protectors are absent, and unable to provide for the wants their labor supplied under more happy circumstances.

TAXES.

The Comptroller will present, now or very shortly, to your honorable body, an estimate of the approximate amounts, necessary to support the City Government during the current year, based on returns received from the various branches of its administration, and the public bodies supported from its treasury. Those that can be reduced, should be brought down to the lowest sum, and in doing so, I entertain the hope, both for the honor of the city and the satisfaction of the citizens generally, that in place of disagreement between the two branches of the Common Council, virtually excluding the Mayor from any participation in this important measure, it will be presented to the Legislature as the act of the Corporation, not as the discordant and opposing opinions of bodies, apparently so intent on subserving private interests as to be unable to agree. A want of harmony in the Common Council in the settlement of the items of the Tax-Levy, not only justifies, but really compels the Legislature to interpose and determine the amounts to be raised for each specific object of municipal expenditure. I would also respectfully recommend that the Common Council afford a fair and reasonable opportunity for citizens to present their views on this subject, and then, after a thorough, open and judicious scrutiny of all the items of taxation, apply to the Legislature for its sanction.

The necessity which exists for the issue of large amounts of Revenue Bonds during the year, would be to a great extent avoided if the tax-books could be placed in the hands of the Receiver of Taxes at an earlier day. The consideration of the estimates should be taken up as soon as possible, and though it is hardly to be expected that the Legislature will depart from the custom, so prevalent in such bodies, of postponing all important matters to the closing days of the session, we should endeavor to give no pretext for delay. It has been suggested to bring the commencement of the fiscal year nearer to the time when the taxes are received than at present; this has its inconveniences, and I am of opinion that if the assessment books were prepared earlier, the Board of Supervisors might take measures to complete the levy soon after the annual meeting for that purpose. This, though the essential and peculiar function of that Board, is purely a matter of computation, founded on the data furnished by the Assessors, and the expediting of the clerical labors connected with the work would save considerably in the interest paid on Revenue Bonds.

JUDGMENTS.

The last Legislature prohibited the diversion of funds from one branch of expenditure to another, or the incurring of any expense beyond the amounts authorized. Provision was, however, made for the payment of judgments recovered against the Corporation, and thus the object of the restrictions of the Legislature has been evaded. During the past year about a million of dollars has been thus collected. The practice of obtaining money in this way is fraught with danger.

SALARIES.

Justice demands that the various employes of the Corporation should receive an adequate compensation for their services. The burden of taxation falls with disproportionate severity on the class receiving fixed salaries. The paper money system, adopted as the financial policy of the Federal Government, involves all in its consequences, but those depending on salaries are most affected. It is difficult to provide for payment, with reference to any other standard than the variable one, which forms the general currency, in which the taxes are collected and expenditures of all descriptions discharged. The fluctuations are so rapid and the elements of disturbance so difficult to be foreseen, that a mere approximation to an equitable compensation is all that can be attained. The Common Council recently advanced the salaries of many officers, some of the resolutions I was obliged by a sense of duty to veto, others I returned, knowing that my remonstrances would be of no avail. I could have wished that the advances had been made throughout, in accordance with the responsibilities assumed and the services performed by the parties, in order to justify an approval, which I would then have been happy to accord.

STREET DEPARTMENT.

Although a portion of the management of the streets, from its connection with the distribution of water and building of sewers, devolves on the Aqueduct Board, the Street Department controls the larger share of the public works and improvements of the city. The regulating, grading and flagging of the streets, the care of the public parks and places, with the exception of the Central Park and Manhattan Square adjacent, the lighting of the city, the repairing of the wharves and dredging of slips, the building and reparation of public edifices, the supervision of fire apparatus and the furnishing of supplies to the city offices, remain in the Street Department. The annual cost, exclusive of local improvements, involves an expense of about a million and a half annually.

LIGHTING STREETS.

There are four Gas Companies that supply gas for the streets throughout the improved portions of the island. The enhanced price of the material used has compelled one of the companies to ask for an increase in the rates allowed for this service. Considering the importance of well-lighted streets, and the comfort and security thence derived, the proposition that the rates of compensation should be readjusted, so as to secure the stockholders from actual loss, seems to me equitable.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

The operations of grading the streets, and rendering them suited for the erection of permanent buildings, are carried on under this department. These works commenced under the authority of the Common Council, and, at the instance generally of the property-owners, are let out in convenient portions to contractors, the expense falling eventually on the property, the Collector of Assessments receiving the same from the individual owners.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The apparatus of the Fire Department is under the supervision of the Street Commissioner, together with the numerous houses for its accommodation. No city in the world possesses a more complete fire organization, in the number of engines, the effectiveness of the recently-introduced steam-machines, the copious supply of water, or the gallant army of volunteers that direct these means for the preservation of property. No one appreciates more highly than myself the generosity and public spirit of our firemen, and nothing can efface the glorious records of their past history, so full of instances of heroic daring and unselfish toil. Many of its friends are of opinion that the system so admirably adapted to a small city is not suited to a metropolis, and that economy as well as the new machinery will compel a change. No one will cling to the old associations more firmly than myself, or surrender them with more reluctance; and nothing but the welfare of the city, and especially of that class whence our firemen are recruited, would reconcile me to the adoption of new ideas.

MILITARY PARADE GROUND.

The Common Council of last year appropriated Hamilton-square as a Parade Ground for the First Division. It comprises an area of about twenty acres, admirably suited for the purpose indicated from its position and easy access. As this ground is in the immediate vicinity of the Central Park, justly regarded as one of the chief ornaments and attractions of the city, and as it was designed originally that the Park should embrace such a parade, I would suggest the propriety of intrusting the supervision of Hamilton-square to the Commissioners of the Central Park, to be improved and laid out as proposed, and so as to conform, as far as possible, to, and harmonize with, the general plan of the Park.

WHARVES.

I renew the recommendation made in my former message on this subject, that the piers should be constructed of stone in the most substantial manner, and that application be made to the Legislature to authorize the issuing of stock to carry out this plan. It is surprising that the merchants of New-York, so enlightened and energetic, have not long ago secured what is so necessary for the full development of our commercial advantages.

REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES.

The repairs of the numerous buildings occupied for city purposes, such as engine houses, fire towers, markets and public offices, and the supplies of stationery and furniture, involve a large yearly expenditure. I would recommend the Common Council to adopt a plan that these supplies be furnished and the repairs made by contract to the lowest bidders, as far as practicable, and also to prevent the continual drain caused by the employes of the city calling for new articles before those to be replaced are half worn out.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

The general condition of this department is such as to merit the confidence of the community. Its duties are mostly to supervise the execution of work done under contract, and the disbursements are confined mostly to repairs of street pavements, laying pipes, and cleaning and repairing sewers, in order to guard against all contingencies, and afford an unfailing supply of water for any future demands of our increasing population, I recommend that authority be asked for to issue stock for the construction of a series of storage reservoirs near the sources of the Croton River, in accordance with the plan proposed by the Chief Engineer.

The receipts for water rents have increased with the growth of the city, and reached last year the sum of..........$395,612 72

The other collections of the Department, consisting of sums received for penalties and permits, including sales of worn-out materials, were..........50,233 07

Total..........$945,845 79

UPPER RESERVOIR.

Connected with the improvement of the elegant suburb on the narrow and elevated ground known as Washington Heights, is a plan to construct a reservoir near the High Bridge, to supply the locality with water. As the expense attending the elevation and distribution of the water will be proportionably greater here than in the rest of the city, the charges should be also increased so as to cover at least the cost of raising the water, if not interest on the construction of the reservoir.

BROADWAY PAVEMENT.

I regret that a satisfactory mode of obviating the slippery character of the Broadway pavement has not been applied. Hundreds of valuable horses are annually lost, or permanently injured, by falling, especially in frosty weather. The community have a right to expect that attention will, at an early day, be directed to this subject.

TRAP-BLOCK PAVEMENT.

It is conceded that this is the best form of street pavement, and I renew the recommendation that all the business streets be repaved in this manner. It would save a large amount every year in the facilitation of trade, if this change were effected, and be eventually much cheaper to the city by saving the constant repairs required by the present cobble-stone pavement.

SEWERS.

A perfect system of sewer-drainage is much needed. The example of the City of London may stimulate our efforts. Ten years ago, the accumulations of filth discharged into the Thames had poisoned that stream, converting it into a vast open sewer, contaminating the atmosphere and spreading the seeds of pestilence among the inhabitants. The system now adopted has remedied this evil, and the authorities of New-York owe it to those whose lives are now in this respect in their keeping, to employ all the resources of skill and science to devise a plan equally effective.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.

During the last year, I was constrained by a sense of official obligation to exercise the power vested in me by the Charter, as it regards the head of this department. A committee of the Board of Aldermen was appointed to examine into the causes assigned in the message transmitted to the Common Council on the subject. The counsel for the City Inspector objected to the jurisdiction of the committee, on the ground that the witnesses would not be subject to conviction in case of false swearing. And thus the examination was postponed. I do not intend to discuss the legal questions involved in assuming a power which, if denied, dissolves all responsibility of inferior officers to the Mayor, but I do claim that the Common Council have ample authority to investigate charges against an officer, whether his suspension be valid or not. Otherwise, there is no practical check on the grossest official misconduct of the heads of executive departments, and the control of the Governor exists, indeed, in theory, but can rarely be exerted for want of evidence to bring it into action.

STREET CLEANING.

The Legislature, at its last session, authorized the streets to be cleaned by contract for a period of five years, for a sum not to exceed $300,000 per annum. I am satisfied that if the manure and all the refuse of the streets were given to the contractor, and water and suitable dock accommodations were offered by the city, a contract could be entered into with responsible parties for a sum not to exceed $400,000, perhaps for $300,000 per annum. The reservation of manure to the city is a very trifling benefit to the taxpayers. In 1850 it yielded over $50,000, but for the last three years it has hardly netted $10,000, against which the salaries of Manure Inspector at $3 a day, amounting last year to $11,268, may be placed as an offset.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

The attention of the Common Council is called to the vexatious suits brought against merchants for goods in transit on the sidewalk. Half the resolutions now passed are to permit citizens to do what is their legal right, or to enable them to violate an ordinance with impunity. The numerous applications for permissions to receive and deliver goods on the sidewalk, to exhibit merchandise on the avenues and streets of retail trade, to place show-cases on the walk, or to hang out signs beyond the limit prescribed by the ordinance, plainly reveal, if such evidence were wanting, the annoyances which give rise to these burdens on the time of the Common Council. The suits, however, bring in little revenue to the city, and the returns made by the officer charged with the prosecution, are far from satisfactory, and if made in accordance with the ordinances, the latter should be ammended, so as to compel more complete information.

THE MARKETS.

The market sites and buildings used for market purposes are probably worth over three millions of dollars, and if sold with the privilege to be thus employed, the city abandoning the policy of erecting new ones, would bring much more. The revenue from fees and rents is about $175,000 per annum, a sum derived mainly from the large business transacted at Washington and West Washington Markets, the wholesale depot for the supply of this and the neighboring cities. All the sites now employed for market purposes are situated below Fourteenth-street, which may be assumed is not very far from the dividing line of the population. This deficiency in public markets in the upper section is supplied by private markets, meat shops and groceries, where provisions and vegetables are sold. These are mainly drawn from West Washington Market. The establishment of similar wholesale markets for the upper portion of the city is greatly needed. An attempt was made to establish a market on a small scale on the site, known as the Lowber property, on the East River, and a contract was awarded for the construction of the same during the past year. The papers were presented by the contractor to the Comptroller, but the work has not yet been commenced, in consequence perhaps of the fact, that the Common Council of last year did not incorporate the amount to be raised in the tax levy. It is to be hoped no long period will elapse before suitable market accommodations, will be afforded to this vicinity, where a dense population is congregated. The same reasons apply to the corresponding locality on the west side of the city.

RAILROADS.

I would recommend a revision of the ordinances on the subject of City Railroads, with reference to the form of the rail used by some of the companies, and also relative to the nuisance which is created, when three or more tracks are laid in the streets and avenues common to several lines. In the narrow streets only a single track should be laid, and in the avenues not more than two, no matter how many companies may use them.

I am happy to state that an ordinance was passed nearly at the close of last year, forbidding the pernicious practice of salting the tracks. It is maintained by eminent medical authority, that dangerous forms of disease are produced or greatly aggravated by the intense cold, and it is well known that the hoofs of horses are injured by the same means. A trifling additional expense in hiring laborers to shovel off the track will secure all the conveniences of salting. An ordinance should also be passed, requiring companies to remove the snow in the narrow streets through which their tracks may pass, instead of crowding it into the gutters and on the sidewalks.

I would also call the attention of the Common Council to the fact that these companies very generally refuse to take out licenses for their cars, claiming that their contracts or charters render them in this respect independent of the Corporation. The question is now before the Courts, and as these fees are pledged for the redemption of the City Debt, it is a matter of good faith that the collection should be insisted on, unless the companies are exempted by a judicial decision in their favor.

CARTS AND TRUCKS.

A revision of the ordinances regulating vehicles and the rate of charges and licenses is called for. The increasing number of large one and two-horse trucks, which, under the present regulation, only pay the same amount as carts, requires a judicious system of rules and license fees.

It may become necessary, also, to permit vehicles to back up on the sidewalk to receive and deliver goods along the railroad streets. This necessity might be obviated if the owners of stores would alter them so as to admit carts and drays into the interior, to be there loaded and unloaded. With the general introduction of the trap-block pavement the sweeping from the streets and slips of the numerous obstructions, and the enforcement by the police of proper regulations for the movements of carts, trucks and railroad cars, most of the existing inconveniences would be remedied.

POLICE.

A puerile jealously has existed with reference to the police. As great efficiency as is consistent with the liberties of the citizen should be given to that agency which is intrusted with the protection of the public peace. The department should have authority to check all practices injurious to the health and comfort of the people. We pay nearly two millions annually for the maintenance of the police, and while doing so it seems absurd to limit the duties they are called on to discharge, because of prejudices relative to the manner in which the organization was formed. The police might very properly perform all the duties of health-wardens, inspectors of meats, and similar functions, which they would discharge far more efficiently than the present officials, and save the city a great and very needless expense.

ELECTIONS.

It would diminish the expense about one-half, or $50,000, if the Charter Election were held at the same time as the General Election in November. If the object of the separation is to exclude local matters from the influence of State and general politics, it is notoriously a failure; if to abandon the City Government to the control of a smaller constituency, the end is attained; but why is this desirable? Certainly the benefits are not found in practice answerable to the cost. If, however, it be deemed expedient to hold a separate Charter Election, then it should take place in the Spring.

EDUCATION.

The recent modification in the law relative to the Boards of Commissioners, Inspectors and Trustees of Common Schools, will, I think, meet with general approval. I have endeavored in the nominations made by me, under the new provisions, to select from the best class of our citizens, men of activity and intelligence, friends of education, identified with the interests of the city, and willing to bestow a reasonable share of their time on an object so connected with the advancement of our people in happiness and virtue.

CONCLUSION.

Firm in the conviction that this will be my last annual message, I implore you, and all with whom I may come in contact, to assist me in the discharge of my official duties, and give satisfaction to the community which we represent. There is needed and is room for many improvements, which can all be accomplished by the abolishment of existing extravagance and abuses.

The consciousness of the impossibility of suiting all interests, should not deter us from the determination of legislating for the general good to the best of our judgment. The responsibility of measures of a doubtful character, which you can divide among yourselves, and which falls but lightly, by reason of the division, on each, you must bear in mind, cannot be so easily assumed by myself; and you may be assured that, however easily you may overcome the effect, you cannot prevent the expression of my disapprobation. That no such disagreements may take place during our official intercourse, but that we may labor harmoniously, for the good of the city, is my sincere desire.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

Board of Aldermen.

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE—THE CITY BUDGET—ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO ENLISTING VOLUNTEERS—MR. JOHN HECKER CLAIMS A SEAT IN THE BOARD.

The Board met at 1 P. M., yesterday, the President, Mr. JONES, in the chair.

Mr. JOHN HECKER, a member of the Citizens' Association, who ran for Alderman in the Fourth District, but in which district no election had been ordered, entered the chamber and, addressing the President, claimed a seat in the board as aldermanic representative of the Fourth District, and stated that he had certificates and affidavits to show that he had been duly elected.

The President informed him that his proper course was to address a petition to the board.

Mr. HECKER expressed his intention of doing so.

A communication was received through the Mayor from the Westchester County Railroad Company, accepting the terms contained in the resolution lately adopted by the Common Council, permitting them to extend their track through the city to the South-ferry.

The City Budget, as prepared by the Comptroller, was then read, and 2,000 copies ordered to be printed. From this document it appears that the expenses of the City for the current year will be:

For General expenses of the City Government	$3,862,904 45
For the Board of Education	1,848,5.8 58
For Department of Public Charities and Correction	838,450 00
For Care and Maintenance of Central Park	150,000 00
For Interest on the City Debt	865,172 82
For Redemption of the City Debt	202,420 69
For Interest on and Redemption of Debt for War Purposes	766,633 37
Total	$8,534,089 91
The estimated income from the General Fund of the corporation, which is applicable to the payment of appropriations, is estimated at	$1,250,000 00

AMOUNT TO BE RAISED BY TAXATION.

The estimated amount for which appropriations are required to be made, is	$8,534,089 91
The amount of the General Fund, as above estimated, is	1,250,000 00
Estimated amount to be raised by tax for city purposes	$7,284,089 91

Of this amount the Board of Supervisors, under general laws, are empowered to raise by tax, for the various purposes included in the foregoing estimates, the sum of $4,597,428 90, leaving $3,936,661 01 (less the revenues of the general fund) yet to be provided for by special law.

ESTIMATED TAXATION FOR ALL PURPOSES IN 1865.

The whole amount to be raised in this county by taxation in the year 1865, for State, county and city purposes, estimated as follows:

For State purposes		$3,024,000 85
For county purposes, viz.:		
Support of the Metropolitan Police	$2,211,556 50	
Interest on county debt	655,300 01	
General expenses of the county, including amt's for the various asylums and Institution for the Blind	894,000 00	
Total	$3,760,875 61	
Deduct amount of county revenue not otherwise specially appropriated by law, estimated at	68,700 00—3,692,165 61	
For city purposes		7,284,089 91
Total		$14,000,256 37

The Mayor's Clerk presented the Annual Message from His Honor, which was read, and will be found at length in another part of the TIMES.

Mr. FARLEY presented a communication from the County Volunteer Committee, containing a copy of the ordinance imposing a heavy penalty on all persons enlisting volunteers in this city for other localities. The communication states that from the want of such an ordinance the city is daily robbed of from forty to fifty men. The papers were laid over.

The annual reports of the Croton Aqueduct Department and the Street Commissioner were presented and ordered to be printed.

The President then announced the standing committees for the year, and the board adjourned to 1 P. M., on Monday next.

Board of Councilmen.

THE SITE OF THE COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM TO BE DISPOSED OF.

This board met at 2 P. M., yesterday, President HAYES in the chair. Mr. KEENAN presented a resolution authorizing the Comptroller to sell at auction the site formerly occupied by the Colored Orphan Asylum in Fifth-avenue, near Forty-fourth-street, and to place the amount obtained to the credit of the Sinking Fund; and further authorizing the Comptroller to select a suitable site for the asylum on land belonging to the city, above One Hundred and Tenth-street, and report to the Common Council for their approval. The resolution was adopted.

The Mayor's Message was received and read, and the board adjourned to 2 P. M. on Monday next.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 9, 1865.

$15,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	111¼	55	Reading R	116½
22,000	do	111⅛	300	do s10	116½
2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..R.	109¾	1000	do s10	117⅛
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.	109½	200	Mich. Cen. R	114
20,000	do...new iss.	109½	50	do	113½
30,000	do...new iss.	109¼	50	do	113
10,000	do b10	109⅜	100	do	112½
6,000	U. S. 5s, '74...C.	104¼	100	do	112¾
2,000	do	104	100	do	113
5,000	U.S.5s,10-40s.C.	102⅜	100	Alt. & T. H. Pref.	71½
5,000	U.S.6s.1yr.Cer.	97¼	100	do b15	73
50,000	O. & M. Cer.	32¾	400	P., Ft. W. & C b30	102
1,000	C.&N.W.Int.Bs	95	100	do s10	101⅝
1,000	C.&N.W.1stM.	95	100	do s10	101½
1,000	P.,Ft.W.&C.1st	109½	500	M. S. & N. I.	73⅝
5,000	P.,Ft.W.& C.2d.	101	100	do b10	73⅝
1,000	Chi. & Alt.1sM.	105	400	do b10	73¾
20,000	Mar. 2d M. B.	20	300	do	73½
10,000	Amer. Gold	225¾	300	do	73¾
100	Man. & Mer. Bank	100	100	do	73⅞
100	Quick. Min.Co	97¾	100	do b30	74
300	do	98	500	do	74
250	Mariposa M. C.	15½	200	do s30	73¾
100	do b15	15½	100	do s10	74¼
300	do	15¼	100	M. S. & N. I. G.	144½
30	Panama R. x d	260	200	Clev. & Pitts	95½
200	Ashburton Coal	17	200	do b10	95
100	do	16½	200	do b15	95
100	N. Y. Cen. s10	118	200	do	95¼
10	do	119	1000	Chi. & N. W.	38½
500	Erie Railway	83¾	400	do	38¼
300	do	83⅝	2500	do s10	38
200	do s30	83½	500	do b10	38½
2500	do	83⅝	200	do	38¾
1700	do	83⅝	200	do s10	38½
200	do s30	83½	200	do	38¾
100	do s30	83⅛	100	do	38⅞
100	do s30	83	200	do	39
300	do s60	82¾	1200	Chi. & N.W.Pr.	71½
100	Hudson R. R.	112½	200	do	71¾
100	do	112¼	400	do	71
200	do	112	200	Clev. & Tol	108
100	do b30	112	50	M. & P.Du C.R.	46
100	do	111½	1100	do	45
100	do	111¼	100	Chi.,Bur.&Q.R.	120
700	do	111	300	Alt. & T. H.	43
200	do	110¾	100	Chi. & Alt. R.Pr.	94¾

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	111	1500	M. S. & N. I.	75
14,000	U. S.6s,5-20s..C. New issue	109¼	200	do	74½
			500	do	74¼
14,000	U. S. 5s,10-40s.C	102⅜	1000	do b30	75¾
19,000	U. S.6s,1yr.Cer.	97⅛	500	do b10	75¼
3,000	do	97¼	200	M. S. & N. I. G.	145
50	Canton Co	34½	100	Mil. & Pr. Du C.	45
100	Quick. Min.	98¾	100	Ill. Cen. R. s15	128
150	Mar. M. Co.	15	700	do	128
100	do s10	15	700	Cleve. & Pitts	96
250	N. Y. Cen.	118	300	do	95¾
5	Erie R. Pref.	99	500	do	95½
100	do	99	500	Chi. & N. W.	39
200	Reading R.	116¼	200	do b10	39⅜
50	Erie Railway	84	200	do b5	39½
500	do	83¾	700	do	39⅝
100	do	83¾	400	do	39¾
200	do b30	83¾	500	do b10	40
500	Hudson Riv. R.	110¾	300	Chic. & N.W.Pr.	71⅞
100	do	110½	200	Cleve. & Tol	109¼
300	Mich. Cen. R.	113½	1500	do	109½
100	do b30	112¾	300	P., Ft. W. & C	101⅞
			100	do	101½

OPEN BOARD—1½ P.M.

200	N. Y. Cen. R.	118¾	100	Chic. & R. I. c	103⅝
1000	Erie R s3	84½	600	do	103⅝
1000	do	84⅛	100	do b3	103⅝
800	do	84⅛	100	do b3	104
200	do b3	84⅜	100	do	104
100	do b3	84⅜	100	do	104¼
100	Hud. Riv. R s3	111½	400	do	104⅛
100	do s3	111⅜	100	do s3	104⅛
200	Reading R.	117⅛	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	101⅞
200	Mich. C. R.	113	200	Chi. & N. W. b3	39⅜
600	Clev. & Pitts s3	96	800	do	39⅜
200	do	96	100	do	39⅜
100	do	95⅞	100	do	39⅝
500	M. S. & N. I. R.	74⅛	200	do b10	39⅛
500	do	74⅛	500	do s3	39⅛
200	do s3	74⅛	200	C. & N. W. Pr b10	71¼
200	do s5	74⅛	100	do	71¼
200	do b3	74⅛	100	do b30	71⅜
400	do s3	74⅛	600	do	71½
400	do	74⅛	200	do s10	71
50	do	74	100	do b3	71¼
50	do	74¼	200	Quick. M. Co.	98⅜
200	do b5	74⅜	500	do	99
1200	Mar. Min. Co.	15	100	do b30	100
100	Cumb. Coal	46¼			

MONDAY, Jan. 9—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the old Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Jan. 7, 1865, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous exhibit of Dec. 31, 1864:

Decrease in Loans	$4,400,282
Increase in Specie	491,230
Decrease in Circulation	100,306
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	379,820

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Jan. 9, 1864.	Jan. 7, 1865.	Dec. 31, 1864.
Capital	$69,722,508	$69,186,762	$69,186,762
Loans	173,009,701	195,044,687	199,444,969
Specie	25,122,002	20,152,892	19,666,662
Circulation	6,032,546	3,183,526	3,283,832
Gross Deposits	209,453,013	254,833,625	241,649,921
Exchanges	64,591,036	107,011,734	94,207,850
Undrawn	134,861,977	147,821,891	147,442,071
In Sub-Trea'ry	38,847,028	25,782,065	20,712,123

The old Associated Bank return this afternoon shows a further considerable curtailment of Loans, but, withal, a steady line of Deposits. The Specie average is also up about half a million of dollars. The Deposit statement would seem to indicate rather an easier supply of Money for the present week. The market to-day worked smoothly among the brokers at 7 per cent, and is not, apparently, affected by the payments making on the 10-40 Loan, a large share of which is in 5 per cent. Legal Tenders.

The Stock Exchange to-day was steady on the Government Stocks, a large retail or investment business in which is constantly doing since the new year with the leading Money Brokers on Wall-street. At the afternoon Stock Board the 5-20s were not quite so firm as in the morning. The New-York and Western Railway shares are gradually recovering from the Erie affair of last week. Erie Common Stock itself is higher than on Saturday, and the understanding on the Street is that about all the new stock of the Company which the Act of the Legislature of last Spring authorized has been sold and delivered on the market.

The following quotations were made at 4 o'clock—the Railway market disposed to firmness, though not decided in its character—Hudson River depressed. The Gold-Room has scarcely varied 1 ℘ cent. throughout the day. It stands about 226¾@227 ℘ cent.:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 6s, 1881	111	111	Pittsburgh	96⅜	96
U. S. 5-20's	108¾	109½	Northwest	38	40
T. Certificates	97⅞	97¾	N. West Pref.	70	71½
N. Y. Central	118⅜	118	Rock Island	103⅜	104
Erie	84	84¾	Fort Wayne	101⅝	101⅝
Hudson	113¼	109½	Cum'land Coal	46	46
Reading	117	117	Quicksilver	98	98⅜
Mich. Southern	73⅝	74⅜	Mariposa	15	15
Illinois Cen.	127	128	Ohio & M. Certfs	33⅛	33⅛

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	112	Irving	105
Mechanics'	112½	Peoples'	108
America	135	Shoe and Leather	108
City	160	Corn Exchange	108
Tradesmens'	118	Commonwealth	101
Commerce	115	Central National	103½
Bank of N. Amer	103	Fourth National	98

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	105	Ill. Central 7 ℘ c. '75	114
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	100	Alton & T. H. 1sts	95
N. Y. C. 6s, Subscript	100	Chi. & N. W. Int. B	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	116	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	121	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	98
Erie 7s, 3d mort. '83	111	L. & W. Bonds	105
Erie 7s, 4th mort. '80	103½	Del., L. & W. 1sts	110
Hud. R. 7s, 1st m., '69	107	Del. L. & W. 2ds	111
H. R. 7s, 2ds, M.S.F. '85	105	Tol. & Wab. 1sts. m	100½
Harlem 1st m., '69—'72	105½	Tol. & W. 1sts. Ext	100½
Harlem 3ds. '68	97	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	82
Mich. Cen. New 1sts. '82	119	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	105
Mich. S. 2ds. 7 ℘ c	93	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	119½
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c	104	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	100½
Pacific R. 7s, g. by Mo.	65	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	105

Mr. LEMUEL W. MORSE, for several years past in the Stock Exchange business, has associated himself with Messrs. T. B. and S. B. MUSGRAVE, under the style of MUSGRAVE, MORSE & Co., Commission Stock Brokers. Office No. 19 Broad street.

The subscriptions to-day to the 7-30 ℘ cents. at the First National Bank amount to $314,000.

The Fifth National Bank, according to the *Evening Post*, participated in the 10-40 Loan, on account of the Bank and its dealers, to the amount of $1,153,000.

The new Union Trust Company of this city have taken a Banking Office at No. 73 Broadway, next below Trinity Church, and, with a capital of $1,000,000, advertise to accept the usual trusts and deposits committed to concerns like the old New-York Life and Trust and United States Trust Companies. Mr. ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM, of this city, is the President, and Mr. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, of Albany, the Vice-President. The Trustees are Merchants and Bankers of the highest character in the city and in the interior of the State.

We understand that Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK, the Internal Revenue Collector for the lower (Wall-street) U. S. Collection District, has not yet called upon all the Stock and Bullion Brokers for their tax upon sales, which tax has been running since 1st July last. The fault is not altogether with the Brokers, most of whom, as members of the regular Stock Exchange, keep a strict account with the Government for the taxes collected on sales for their customers. We thus publicly direct Mr. Collector SHOOK'S attention to the subject, which is one of great importance to the Treasury, because nearly or quite four months elapsed after the passage of the Tax Bill, last Summer, before *any* of the Brokers, as far as we are advised, were notified for their returns or called upon for payments. We were voluntarily informed, a day or two since, by one of our Stock and Bullion firms, that about $25,000 stood to the credit of the Government, on their books, awaiting the call of the proper official, being one-twentieth of one per cent. on their sales of Stocks and Gold since the 1st July. It may be, however, that they have overlooked their own duty under the law, though this should not excuse the Collector, whose business it is, with the list of all licensed Brokers before him, to know that they have complied with the law in regard to the tax upon their sales.

We also learn that some of the Gold-Room Brokers are endeavoring to escape more than half the tax upon their sales by returning the par in place of the Currency proceeds, as directed by the Commissioner of Revenue at Washington. But this infringement of the law will probably soon be looked after, as well as the abuse of buying and selling Gold without a Broker's license and without any return of sales to the Collector. It is due as well to the honest and systematic tax and license payers of the Stock Exchange and Gold-Room, as to the Government, that all these abuses and irregularities should be looked into and corrected. And in this connexion we may refer to the delay on the part of the Collectors in the uptown Districts in collecting the extra Income Tax, levied in October last. The fault, as we understand the matter, is chiefly with the Collectors, the whole party of whom deserve to be suspended at Washington, without political fear or favor, unless their duties are more promptly administered.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer was as follows: Total Receipts, $7,170,213 97; for Customs, $174,000; Payments, $6,719,227 73; on account of Loan, $215,000; Balance, $26,233,051 59.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 9, 1865.

Receipts of Produce since our last, 29 bbls. Ashes, 10,025 bbls. Flour, 1,280 bbls. and 3,884 bags Corn Meal, 4,357 bushels Corn, 150 bushels Rye, 29,042 bushels Oats, 2,420 packages Provisions, and 130 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Dull and nominal.

COTTON—Has been inactive and quite heavy. Middlings, $1 16@$1 18 ℘ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited demand, at generally unchanged prices. Sales since our last amount to 6,250 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $9 60@$9 95; poor to choice Extra State at $10 15@$10 50, chiefly at $10 20@$10 35; including some lots sold by speculative holders, at $10, check to-day; Round-Hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $11 15@$11 35 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 60	@$9 95
Extra State	10 15	@10 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 25	@13 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	11 15	@11 35
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 40	@13 00
Extra Genesee	10 60	@13 00
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 70	@15 00

Southern Flour is heavy. Sales since our last 850 bbls., at $10 70@$11 75 for poor to good, and $11 80@$15 for good to choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour favors buyers; sales 450 bbls. Extra, at $10 15@$12 25 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is very quiet including fine and superfine, at $8 25@$9 25 ℘ bbl. Corn Meal continues quiet, at $7 75 for Jersey, and $8 75 for Calorie, and $8 80 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales, 250 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been inactive and depressed; sales, to-day, 14,000 bushels Chicago Spring at $2 30 ℘ bushel. Corn has been very dull, to-day, at $1 89@$1 92 for Mixed Western, and $1 80@$1 82 for New Yellow Jersey, ℘ bushel; sales 2,600 bushels. Barley is inactive; 700 bushels State changed hands at $2. Oats are in more demand and firmer; we quote: Western at $1 06@$1 08, State at $1 05, Canada at $1 02@$1 03 ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River is selling slowly at $1 40@$1 65 for Government and shipping, and $1 80@$1 90 for small lots for city use, ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—New are in fair request, partly for export, at 28c.@52½c., according to quality, ℘ ℔.

HIDES—Are in request and held firmly. Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. report thus the *Imports of Hides into New-York During Each of the Last Seventeen Years:*

Total in 1848	972,654	Total in 1857	1,796,753
Total in 1849	1,229,727	Total in 1858	1,901,837
Total in 1850	1,483,305	Total in 1859	2,340,368
Total in 1851	1,366,030	Total in 1860	1,368,639
Total in 1852	1,437,200	Total in 1861	1,164,614
Total in 1853	1,259,300	Total in 1862	1,779,778
Total in 1854	1,679,995	Total in 1863	1,785,669
Total in 1855	1,550,000	Total in 1864	1,787,920
Total in 1856	1,715,900		

LEATHER—A fair inquiry prevails for Sole, especially hemlock tanned, at generally buoyant prices. We quote Sole: Oak Slaughter and salted, good light, 50c.@52c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good middle, 52c.@54c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good heavy, 52c.@54c.; Oak light cropped, good, 54c.@56c.; Oak middle cropped, good, 56c.@58c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 38c.@39c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 41c.@42c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 42c.@43c.; Hemlock California, good light, 38c.@39c.; Hemlock California, good middle, 40c.@41c.; Hemlock, California, good heavy, 41c.@42c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 37c.@38c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 38½c.@39½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 38c.@39½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A., damaged, all weights, 35½c.@37½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A., poor all. weights, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 36c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, 48c.@54c., cash, ℘ ℔.

MOLASSES—Has been in limited demand, and somewhat unsettled.

NAVAL STORES—Continue inactive, including Resin, at $21@$36 per 280 ℔s.; and Spirits Turpentine at $2 10@$2 15 ℘ gallon.

OILS—Have been quiet to-day, but quoted steady, including Crude Whale, at $1 47½@$1 52½; Crude Sperm at $2 10@$2 15; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 65@$1 70; Unbleached Sperm at $2 45@$2 50; Linseed at $1 55; No. 1 Lard at $2 10@$2 20 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in moderate demand at 51c.@52c. for Crude; 73c.@74c. for refined, in bond, and 93c.@94c. for do., free, ℘ gallon. Sales, 3,100 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more request, mainly on speculation, at firmer prices, the market, however, closing heavily. Sales since our last comprise 6,600 bbls., in lots, at $43@43 50 for New Mess; $41 75@$42 50, closing at $42 12½ cash, for 1863-4 Mess; $40@$40 50 for New Prime Mess; $40@40 50 for Thin Mess; and $35 25@$35 50 for New Prime, ℘ bbl. Sales were also made of 3,500 bbls. 1863-4 Mess, deliverable in January, seller and buyer's option, at $42 50@$43; 2,500 bbls. New Mess, February, same options, at $43 75@$44 75; and 2,000 bbls. Prime Mess, February delivery, buyer's option, at $42 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair request at 17½c.@18½c. for shoulders; 19c.@22c. (the latter rate for choice bagged) for Hams; sales equal to 430 pkgs. Bacon is in good demand; sales transpired since our last of 1,250 boxes Cumberland at 21c.@21½c., short rib at 22½c., short clear at 23½c. and long rib and long clear on private terms, ℘ ℔. Dressed Hogs are in more demand and firmer, at 16½c.@17½c. for Western, and 17¼c.@17¾c. for City, ℘ ℔. Lard continues heavy; sales 1,300 tcs. and bbls. at 20½c.@24¼c., the latter an outside price for small lots, ℘ ℔. Beef is quiet at $21@$24 50 for New Extra Mess; $20@$23 for New Plain Mess; sales 600 bbls. Tierce Beef is unchanged. Beef Hams continue in moderate demand; sales 180 bbls., at $26@$27 ℘ bbl. Butter is in fair demand at 46c.@56c. for poor to choice, and 58c.@60c. for fancy State, and 36c.@48c. for Western, ℘ ℔. Cheese is in request and firm, at 15c.@24c. for poor to very choice ℘ ℔.

SKINS—Deer are in fair demand, at firm prices, and quite large sales have been effected, clearing the market of desirable parcels. The remaining supply is held much beyond the views of buyers. We note sales of 18,000 ℔s. Honduras, 13,000 ℔s. Central American, and 15,000 ℔s. Para, all on private terms. We quote Deer thus: Honduras, 100c.@105c.; San Juan, 90c.@92½c.; Bolivar, 65c.; Sisal, 82½c.@87½c.; Vera Cruz, 100c.@102½c.; Chagres, 95c.@100c.; Porto C. & Barcelona, 72½c.@75c.; Para, 90c.@92½c. ℘ ℔. Goat continues inactive, the inquiry from manufacturers being very light. The stock is only moderate, and is firmly held. We hear of no sales of importance.

SUGARS—Are in limited demand at former prices. Sales since our last, 250 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 18c.@22½c., ℘ ℔. Refined are in fair request, at 24½c.@29c. ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales since our last, 112,000 ℔s., at 17c.@18c., chiefly at 17½c.@17¾c. ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales since our last, 630 bbls., in lots, at $2 23@$2 24 ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 100 bxs. Bacon and 50 hhds. Tallow at 10s.; 1,000 bxs. Cheese at 15s.; also, by steamer, 700 pkgs. Butter and Cheese at 30s., and 500 bxs. Bacon at 20s. For Southampton, by steamer, 100 pkgs. Butter and 200 ℔s. Cheese at 35s. For Antwerp, 10,000 feet Black Walnut at $11 ℘ 1,000 feet. For Bremen, an American ship, with full cargo of Tobacco, on private terms; also, 600 hhds. Tobacco at 25s. For Cadiz, an American ship, (898 tons capacity,) with Tobacco, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Australasian	Jan. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	Jan. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	Jan. 14	New-York	S'ampton.
Asia	Jan. 18	Boston	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	Jan. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Jan. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	Jan. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Washington	Feb. 1	New-York	Havre.
Canada	Feb. 1	Boston	Liverpool.
Virginia	Feb. 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Cuba	Feb. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Feb. 15	Boston	Liverpool.
Lafayette	March 1	New-York	Havre.

FROM EUROPE.

United Kingdom	Dec. 28	Glasgow	New-York.
Edinburgh	Dec. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Dec. 31	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Jan. 7	Liverpool	Boston.
Virginia	Jan. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Cuba	Jan. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Jan 21	Liverpool	Boston.
Australasian	Jan. 28	Liverpool	New-York.

For the West Indies, New-Orleans, &c.

Eagle	Jan. 11	New-York	Havana.
Havana	Jan. 13	New-York	Havana.
Yazoo	Jan. 14	New-York	*N. Orleans.
Creole	Jan. 20	New-York	*N. Orleans.
Morning Star	Jan. 21	New-York	N. Orleans.
Guiding Star	Jan. 28	New-York	N. Orleans.

* Via Havana.

For California.

Costa Rica	Jan. 13	New-York	Aspinwall.
Ocean Queen	Jan. 23	New-York	Aspinwall.

European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *Australasian*, will close to-day, (Tuesday,) at 10 P. M.

The mails for Europe, via Portland, will close Friday at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *New-York*, via Southampton, will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland, by the *Edinburgh*, will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

For the West Indies, &c.

The mails for Cuba and the West Indies, by the *Eagle*, will close on Wednesday at 2 P. M.

For the South Pacific.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *Costa Rica*, will close on Friday at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5:30 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

FOR SALE.

BENEDICT & COIT'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE, NO. 4 PINE-ST.

We offer for sale four elegant houses on 38th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., finished almost regardless of cost, with splendid rosewood doors, statuary mantels inlaid with variegated marble, black walnut finish in back parlor, butler's pantry, stairs and bathrooms, dumb water to fourth story; house heated by steam. The location of these houses are unsurpassed.

ALSO,

Three new first-class houses, on 36th-st.
Three new first-class houses on 39th-st.
One new first-class house, with stable, on 43d-st.
One new first-class house, with stable, corner Lexington-av., 37th-st.
Two new first-class houses on 46th-st.

ALSO,

Furnished and unfurnished houses on Madison, Park and Fifth avs., and on 14th, 20th, 34th, 38th and other streets.

ALLEN & BROWN. JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JOSIAH W. BROWN, No. 96 BROADWAY. Offer the following HOUSES and LOTS for SALE:

West 23d-st.	$50,000	Lexington-av.	$18,000
Madison-av.	40,000	Lexington-av.	22,000
East 34th-st.	55,000	Lexington-av.	17,000
West 38th-st.	50,000	West 14th-st.	45,000
East 38th-st.	55,000	East 14th-st.	30,000
West 37th-st.	40,000	West 14th-st.	16,000
West 37th-st.	40,000	West 18th-st.	25,000
West 45th-st.	17,500	West 23d-st.	14,500
West 46th-st.	30,000	West 28th-st.	22,500
West 46th-st.	33,000	East 29th-st.	7,750
West 47th-st.	30,000	West 31st-st.	16,000
Lexington-av.	32,500	West 34th-st.	35,000

Also, a number of other HOUSES and LOTS in desirable locations.
Wanted to purchase, a piece of Bowery property.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.
One with 200 acres, an elegant place.
One with 18 acres, fine house.
One with 20 acres, good house.
One with 3¼ acres, large house.
One with 2 acres, new house.
One with 9 acres, large house.
All the above places have an abundance of fruit and shade, and some of them water and gas.
S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF Boston, 5 miles from State-st., a genteel residence consisting of about 8 acres, very tastefully laid out and ornamented with a great variety of fruit and shade trees. The house is modern, with the modern conveniences. There is a commodious stable and separate carriage house. The place is well known in the neighborhood as the late residence of Hon. Geo. T. Curtis. The price is very low, considering the quantity of land, and its capability for the sale of house lots without injury to the residue of the property.
For terms and other information apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BRICK, FULL front, all modern conveniences. West 23d-st., 7th and 8th avs., handsome pier mirrors; price $20,000. Three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone front, lot 20 by half the block, West 31st-st., $13,500. Three-story, high-stoop, brick, lot 22 by half the block. West 30th-st., 8th and 9th avs., $10,500. Full lot of land West 48th-st., $6,000. Three story, high-stoop, brown-stone. West 48th-st., $11,000. Three-story, high-stoop, brick, East 27th-st., Lexington and 4th avs., $12,000, and a large number of others. Apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 354 8th-av.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 60 ACRES OF UNIMproved land, in one of the largest and most prosperous cities on the Western lakes, of about $10,000 value; or the owner, now residing in this city, would be willing to exchange for property in or near New-York, or any merchandise except spirituous liquors. If a larger amount of property should be offered than the value of the above, the difference will be adjusted in cash. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT COUNTRY PLACE, located at Boiling Spring, on the Erie Railway, 35 minutes from New-York by the cars. The house is stone, large, roomy, and in good order. Grounds consist of about 7 acres, including garden and orchard, well stocked with fruit-trees. Extremely convenient for any one doing business in New-York. For particulars, apply to HENRY D. LAW, No. 24 Vesey-st.

A SPLENDID PLACE FOR SALE ON THE Hudson River; view of the river unsurpassed; house first-class, water, gas, and steam heaters all through the house; 17 acres of land in garden and fruit; houses for coachman and gardener. Apply to N. C. BISHOP, No 161 Broadway, first floor, rear office.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 207 East 55th-st., near 3d-av.; house has all the modern improvements, and is in complete order. Price $8,500. For permits to see the house, apply at FANNING'S Real Estate Office, No. 225 Bowery. Also, other houses and lots for sale.

FOR SALE—FOUR ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS four story brown stone front houses black walnut doors stairs, blinds, embossed plate glass, narrowed flooring, &c., on Murry Hill, northwest corner of Lexington-av. and 38th-st. Apply to GEO. J. HAMILTON, No. 297 Lexington-av., opposite.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS AND SUPErior finished four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house, 25x60, near St. James' Hotel. Possession. Others on best streets and avenues, furnished and unfurnished, $10,000 to $125,000; some with stables. Bargains. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ON CARLETON-AV., Brooklyn, a two-story, basement and extension frame house, eleven rooms, gas and water; also, four lots on Ryerson and Houston-st. Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York, and No. 150 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN NEWARK, N. J., A VERY desirable frame house, containing 10 rooms, pleasantly located in a superior neighborhood, only five minutes' walk from Chesnut-st. depot. Will be sold at a bargain. DILLENBECK, BARNES & CO., No. 17 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—AN IRON BUILDING SUITABLE for a blacksmith's shop, or other purposes. Dimensions, 20 feet long, 16 feet wide, and 10 feet 6 inches high, and cost before the war, $1,900. Will be sold for less than one fourth this sum; must be removed at once. Apply to C. W. WHITNEY, No. 142 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL SPLENDID FARMS, from 20 acres and upward. Persons desiring to locate would do well to call at once; 20, 50, 80, 100, 120, 138 and 191 acres each. These farms will soon go. JAQUES, No. 151 Broadway.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON 4TH-ST., Albion-place, 25x60 feet, four-story, basement and under-cellar; built in the very best manner; lot 100 feet. Also, a four-story and basement brick house, on north side of 17th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and under-cellar house, No. 37 Jane-st., in first-rate order throughout, gas and water. Premises shown from 10 to 4 every day. W. A. COIT, No. 4 Pine-st., 11 to 3.

REAL ESTATE.—OWNERS DESIROUS TO sell, rent or exchange, please call.
N. B.—Auction sales of houses, furniture and stocks.
JNO. H. POILLON, No. 132 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID FARMS FROM TEN acres and upward: 138 acres fine buildings, large orchards of apples and pears; if you want a good farm call on JAQUES, No. 151 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN JERSEY CITY A DESIRABLE residence for a business man, five minutes from the ferry; also a cottage, terms very reasonable. Apply to RUTHERFORD & EMBREE No. 54 William-st.

FOR SALE—TWO STORES, No. 193 Chambers-st. and No. 105 Reade-st., running through from street to street. Apply to E. W. BLOOM, Attorney, &c., No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 33.

FOR SALE—PRICE $10,000—A NEAT ENGLISH basement house on a wide street, a first-class location, in perfect order. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 443 8th-av., near 34th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON EIGHTH-AV., BEtween 141st and 142d-sts. For particulars apply to PRICE BROTHERS, No. 588 Eighth-av.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house, No. 218 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs. Inquire of J. J. RITCHIE, No. 64 West 28th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT OR BUY, TWO COMFORTable dwelling houses, with some land attached, within a short distance of the city, and accessible by railroad. Address, with full particulars, to JOHN W. RUSSELL, No. 110 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS, part of a furnished house, for which a liberal price will be paid. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address Box No. 3,392 New-York Post office.

TO LET.

A FURNISHED HALL-ROOM TO LET—Without board, to a gentleman; references given and required. Apply at No. 14 West 13th-st., near 5th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes employment as seamstress, by the day or week; can be highly recommended; also a respectable Protestant girl wishes a situation as nurse and plain sewing, or chambermaid and waitress; can be well recommended. Call at No. 124 West 27th-st., Room No. 17.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT Scotch woman, as seamstress and to care for children; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes and all kinds of plain sewing; good city references. Apply at No. 33 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR GOOD COOKS, laundresses, general houseworkers, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, &c., in city or country. Apply at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 103 West 26th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. J. E. WEIR, Proprietor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; can give the best of city reference. Can be seen at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th-sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN COOK, and also willing to do the washing and ironing; can give good reference, having been 4½ years in one family. Can be seen at No. 92 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., at her present employer's.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED, willing and obliging woman, in city or country, as down-stairs' servant; is a good cook and baker, first-rate washer and ironer; no objections to do general housework. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as an excellent plain cook, and is a good washer and ironer; city reference can be given. Apply at No. 143 29th-st., in the store, near 2d-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE A home in a good family to take care of children and make herself useful; can give ten years' reference from one family; the care of a baby preferred, on a bottle or otherwise. Apply for two days at No. 16 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, WITH EXCELLENT city reference, a situation as general servant; washes and irons well, or as chambermaid and waitress; kind and attentive to children; wages $7. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothing; has good city reference. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK OR waitress, in a private family; has lived three years with her last employer; fully accomplished in every respect. Call at No. 98 Charlton-st., where every satisfaction can be given.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY Protestant woman; is a good plain cook, an excellent washer and ironer; city reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 20 East 12th-st., near University-place in the rear.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation in a gentleman's family as housekeeper, assist in the charge of children, and make herself generally useful; references given. Can be seen for three days at No. 301 West 26th-st., near 10th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A FIRST-CLASS private family, by a German woman, as professed French cook and pastry cook; perfectly understands jellies, ices, creams and confectionery, as well as English and American cooking; best of City references. Address Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION by a young lady from the country, in some good respectable family; she professes to understand housekeeping thoroughly; best references given. Address M. V., Box No. 211 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT GIRL, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family. Call at No. 99 Hester-st., frame house, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer; best of city reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 234 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress, by a Protestant young woman, well recommended. Apply at No 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SALESWOMAN in a fancy dry goods store by a young woman; good references given, if required. Call at No. 189 East 21st-st., for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as waitress; has no objection to assist in chamberwork; has city reference. Call at No. 16 West 28th-st., corner Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl to do general housework, chamberwork and fine washing; no objections to go to the country; good reference. Call for two days at 55 8th-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON THE washing of a few gentlemen, or would be willing to do a nice family washing; has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 328 1st-av., third floor room, No. 12.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUATION in a private family; understands her business; has best of city reference. Call at No. 55 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl a situation to cook, wash and iron; call for two days at No. 20 East 12th-st., in the rear, up stairs; city reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LADY, TO superintend a household, educate young children, or take a position as companion to an invalid. Address E. M., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands soups, meats, game and pastry; city reference. Call at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COOK IN A private family; understands all kinds of pastry and desserts, and boning and larding; best city reference. Call at No. 210 West 25th-st., bet. 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; satisfactory reference if required. Call for two days at No. 124 3d av., in the upholstery-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GENERAL housework of a small family, or care of children, and be useful; will go to the country; city reference. Call at No. 411 2d av., near 24th-st., 2d floor.

WANTED—BY A GOOD, USEFUL PROTESTANT servant, lately landed, a situation in a private family or hotel. Address for two days, JAMES WHITE, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation for chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and fine washing; city reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and washing. Call at No. 95 East 11th-st.; can be seen for two days. Good city reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or as nurse and chambermaid, by a neat, competent girl, with good city reference. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A Protestant young woman, who is a good cook and highly recommended. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, as cook; no objection to assist in washing; good city reference. Please call at No. 236 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress, or sewing; can work on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call for two days at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as laundress; the best of city reference. Call at No. 35 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS, OR chambermaid and waitress, by a young woman with good city reference. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway, from 10 to 3 oclock.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do general housework in a small family. Apply at No. 228 East 13th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN girl, 15 years of age, to attend children. Address M. E., Station B, for one week.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as cook, washer and ironer; has two years' city reference. Call at 430 7th-av., between 36th and 37th-sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO wet nurse, a baby at her own house; lost her own child. Address No. 173 East 25th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl, 15 years of age, to attend children. Address M. E., Station B, for one week.

WNATED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as nurse, chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 558 West 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER and seamstress, to engage by the day, week or month. Inquire at No. 251 7th-av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as laundress or chambermaid. To be seen for two days at No. 13 East 18th-st.

TO EMPLOYERS IN CITY AND COUNTRY.—WANTED, situations for a large number of respectable, competent and well-recommended girls of all nations and professions, Protestants and others, as first-class cooks and competent nurses and seamstresses, and smart girls as chambermaids and waitresses; also, good laundresses, understand fluting, and a number of smart girls for general housework; also, good plain cooks, washers and ironers, all with good references, and will be found willing and obliging; good situations more of an object than high wages for the Winter. Employers can be well supplied by favoring us with a call, at MRS. WESLEY'S SELECT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 11 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

L. RAYMOND HAS REMOVED FROM No. 61 Bleeker-st. to Bookham's, No. 329 4th-av., where employes can be suited with competent servants, for the city or country. English, Irish, Scotch, American, &c.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER BY A married man with a small family; is a first rate vegetable gardener or coachman; can furnish good city reference; is afraid of no work. Address PORTER, Box No. 212 *Times* Office, for one week.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD BUSINESS ability desires a permanent situation; wholesale gent's furnishing preferred, having been in the latter trade. Also, by another person, a fine penman and accountant, any employment in the evening. Address Z., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, 21 years old, of good moral character and habits, in a wholesale mercantile establishment, to assist in writing, book-keeping, &c., &c.; is accomplished in both English and German languages; is a good penman. Salary no object; best of references. Address L. J. S., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND WIFE on a farm; the man an energetic practical agriculturist, as farm manager, understands the management of stock, the drainage of soil, rotation of crops, and keeping of farm books; the wife would, if required, take charge of house or dairy. Address B. M., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT man who has lately arrived from the Old Country, to take care of horses, or would be willing to work on a farm; has no objections to going a short distance in the country; will be found willing and obliging. Call at No. 319 8th-st. Good references.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man, who thoroughly understands greenhouse, hot-house, grapery, flowers, vegetables, and all sorts of fruits. Call or address M. C., at the store of ALEX. REED Florist, No. 737 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as first-class coachman in a private family; understands the care of horses in every manner possible; best of city reference from his last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 106 West 18th-st., Room 18.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND HIS wife, lately landed; he is a good farmer and plain gardener, and handy with harness; she is a good general housemaid; salary not so much an object as a home. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE, ABOUT 12 miles from the city—the woman as cook, washer and ironer, the man as groom and gardener; must understand their business. Address, with wages and reference, A. B., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN A wholesale fancy goods, glassware house, or railroad ticket office, or conductor on a steam railroad; best of references given. Address G., No. 286 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, L. I.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as coachman and gardener, who thoroughly understands his business; sober and steady; references unexceptional. Apply or address EDWARD McCAULEY, No. 9 Chatham-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable young man, in a private family. Understands his business thoroughly. Address, three days, "W. A. F.," Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman or groom; has no objection to the country; best of city references. Call at No. 50 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A MAN OF STEADY HABITS, a situation as coachman; fully understands the care and management of horses, carriages and harness, and can come well recommended from his last place. Address F., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who thoroughly understands his business, and can give the best of city reference. Address N. D., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A man, who thoroughly understands his business, and can give the best of reference from his last place. Address J. C., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant married man, who understands his business perfectly and can be highly recommended. Address J. F., Box No. 192 *Times* Office, for this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIVATE family, by a respectable English servant, just landed. Address C., Box No 213 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

BOOKBINDING.—WANTED, A RESPECTABLE youth, not over 16 years of age, as an apprentice to the business; he must have had a fair education, and reside with his parents in the city or near to it. Inquire of E. WALKER & SONS, No. 114 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN BY A WHOLESALE notion and hosiery house, in a first-class Western city, to commence about Feb. 1; terms liberal to an able man, with good experience in this department of trade and undoubted references. Address immediately, stating terms, &c., G., Box No. 1,955 Post-office.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS WAITRESS, and to assist in the washing, to go about ten miles from the city, on the North River. Apply TUESDAY MORNING, Jan. 10, at No. 16 5th-av., from 9½ to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID, with good recommendations; none but Scotch, German or Welch need apply at No. 46 West 26th-st., between 11 and 1 o'clock, Wednesday.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS, ONE who understands all kinds of family sewing, and is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Apply, with recommendations, at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av. Protestant preferred.

WANTED—A FRENCH NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS; good recommendations required. Apply at No. 46 West 26th-st., between 11 and 1 o'clock, on Wednesday.

WANTED—AT FRENCH'S HOTEL, A GOOD smart family washer and ironer; also a smart chambermaid. None others need apply.

WANTED—A FRENCH PROTESTANT WOMAN as seamstress, and to wait upon children. Call, between 9 and 11 A. M., at No. 25 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A DRUGGIST OR DRUG CLERK. Apply at No. 170 Spring-st., from 12 to 1, or 4 to 5 P. M.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HOUSE, a smart, active lad of about 16; son of a deceased soldier preferred. Address S. & J., Box No. 3,667.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FIRESIDE SERIES—NO. 1.

We will publish this day:

THE LIGHT DRAGOON.

A TALE OF THE BATTLE-FIELDS OF MEXICO.

BY HARRY HAZEL.

The above will be the first of a series of choice, twenty-five-cent novels, one of which will be issued each month.

It is intended to present in this series

TALES OF THE WAR, LOVE AND ADVENTURE.

All will be gotten up in superior style, and each will contain about 112 pages, handsomely printed, on good paper, with

BEAUTIFUL ILLUMINATED COVERS,

PRINTED IN THREE COLORS.

As these works will be published regularly, dealers are requested to give us standing orders, as they do for magazines, &c. Those ordering 100, or more,

WILL HAVE THEIR IMPRINT PUT ON THE COVER.

*** Mailed free of postage on receipt of price.

THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY,
No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.,
NO. 350 BROADWAY,

have added to their assortment three new departments, as follows:

DOMESTIC GOODS,
under the management of Mr. JAMES C. GIFFORD, assisted by Mr. C. S. ROOT.
WOOLLENS,
under the management of Mr. CHAS. K. WELLS, assisted by Mr. THOS. HUGHES.
YANKEE NOTIONS,
under the management of Mr. JOSEPH E. DALLON.

All the former departments will be continued on as large a scale as previously. They are as follows:

DRESS GOODS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
SHIRTS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACE GOODS,
RIBBONS,
CRAPES,
SHAWLS and CLOAKS
E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERWEAR,
RIBBONS AND FRENCH FLOWERS,
YANKEE NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.
ALWAYS ON HAND A FULL STOCK BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 CTS.
a pair under the regular prices.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer.
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ROOM WANTED BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, with or without board, in some refined Christian household, between 14th and 34th sts., between 3d and 9th avs.; a family of ladies preferred. Address GENTLEMAN, Box No. 125 *Times* Office, with particulars and price, which must be moderate.

TO LET—A PLEASANT HALL BEDROOM, with good board, in a small family. Apply at No. 16 East 18th-st.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1865.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on THURSDAY, the 12th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

1,000 barrels NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS BEEF, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

The beef to be received at such inspection-yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

20,000 pounds SMOKED BEEF HAMS, in sets: THOROUGHLY DRIED.

1,000,000 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED new BACON SIDES.

The smoked beef hams and bacon to be delivered in bulk for inspection and packing, at such points in the City of New-York as may be designated.

3,800 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full head lined and bungs sealed.

500 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL, one-half to be manufactured from white flint corn; sample of package to accompany proposals.

1,000,000 pounds of first quality PILOT BREAD, to be made of good sound Extra Ohio or other equally good *side-branded* flour; crackers to be thoroughly baked and perfectly dried before being packed, and in size, thickness, openness, &c., to conform to standard heretofore established; to be packed in boxes of 50 pounds bread to each box; boxes to be made of fully seasoned wood, of such kinds as will impart no taste or odor to the bread; bottom and top of single pieces, or, if of two pieces, tongued and grooved together. Boxes to be strapped with light straps of suitable wood. The flour bread will also be examined by the inspector, who will reject all that in the quality of the flour, or in any other respect, is inferior to the standard samples. Bidders to state the location of their bakeries, when they can begin their deliveries, and how much bread they can deliver daily.

200,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry; to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour-barrels, to be full head-lined.

20,000 pounds first quality SPLIT PEAS, to be packed in suitable barrels.

10,000 pounds of RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, *like samples to be shown at this office.*

100,000 pounds first quality white flint corn HOMINY, size No. 3 and 4, in well-coopered, head-lined flour-barrels.

500,000 pounds of clean, dry, BROWN SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

5,000 pounds PEPPER, (Black) in original bags. Bidders will please state the variety of pepper, as Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, &c., furnishing samples.

Bids for Sugar and Pepper may be made *in bond or duty paid.*

40,000 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered, and the kind of package.

100,000 pounds best quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound, one-half sixes, the remainder twelves.

200,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

200,000 pounds of good, clean, dry fine SALT, in strong tight barrels and half barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining; sixty pounds to the bushel.

5,000 gallons good MOLASSES or SYRUP, in barrels or cypress half-barrels with pine heads, and at least four iron hoops.

10,000 gallons of superior BOURBON WHISKY; barrels to be of good seasoned white oak staves and heads; to have twelve wooden and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required from a gauger and inspector to be named by the undersigned.

20,000 gallons of RECTIFIED WHISKY, to be full first proof, according to the United States Custom-house standard. Barrels to be of good seasoned white oak staves and heads; to have twelve wood and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required as above.

100,000 pounds of crushed SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

20,000 pounds of ROASTED AND GROUND RYE, to be packed in good strong barrels made of seasoned oak, paper lined. The rye to be a good, sound, thoroughly cleaned article; to be inspected and accepted before roasting. Sample of the rye in the natural state as well as in the roasted and ground form, to be sent in with the proposals.

40,000 pounds best quality SPERM CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound.

100 barrels of SAUER KRAUT.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable; bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Beans, Sugar, Rice, Candles, R. and G. Rye, Peas, Hominy and Pepper must be in neat boxes of card-board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated. All boxes to be strapped with green hickory straps.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition and the immediately preceding inspection. The meat will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, inspector on the part of the United States.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payment will be made in currency, or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and C. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

CLOTHING BUREAU, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York City, until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 12th inst., for furnishing by contract at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York,

Sewed bootees, No. 12 and No. 13.
Drum-heads, batter.
Drum-heads, snare.
Books, brigade letter.
Books, brigade order.
Books, brigade letter record.
Books, brigade memoranda and endorsements.
Chevrons, Quartermaster Sergeant, cavalry.

All of the above-named articles to be like and equal in all respects to the standard samples in this office.

Bidders will state the number they will furnish, and the shortest time in which they can commence and complete the quantity bid for.

All proposals should be accompanied with a proper guarantee for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the name of the article bid for") and addressed to Brevet Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
D. Q. M. Gen., New-York City.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

CLOTHING BUREAU, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Office of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York City, till 12 o'clock, M., on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., for furnishing, by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York City:

GREAT-COATS, foot, like standard sample.
GREAT-COATS, mounted, like standard sample.

Bidders will state the number they wish to furnish, how soon they can commence, and the number they can deliver monthly; and will submit a sample of the Kersey of which they propose to make the coats.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, signed by at least two responsible parties, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party making the bid, that he or they will at once execute the contract, and give bonds for the proper fulfillment of the same.

The right is reserved by the United States to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

The awards will be subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General.

The supplies must be delivered in Regulation Packing-Boxes.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Great-Coats," and addressed to
Bt. Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
D. Q. M. Gen'l, U. S. A.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 2 Bridge-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE,) to be indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef," will be received by the undersigned at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., TUESDAY, the 10th instant, for furnishing Fresh Beef for six months from the 18th of January, 1865, to the troops and others in the service of the United States, who may be in the city of New-York or its vicinity, and not otherwise provided for.

The fresh beef is to be of good marketable quality, with due proportions of fore and hind quarter meat (necks, shanks and kidney tallow to be excluded,) and furnished in such quantities, times and places as may be required, *at the expense of the contractor.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Written contracts are to be made, with adequate bonds, within two days after parties are notified of the acceptance of their bid.

No bid will be entertained that is not made by a regular butcher, who must state his present place of business.

The Government reserves the right to reject any bid which seems unreasonable or disadvantageous to it.

Payments to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

F. H. MOORE, Captain and C. S. V.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $2,380,000 MORRIS & ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS, OF $100, $500 AND $1,000, REDEEMABLE IN FIFTY YEARS, WITH COUPONS PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK, AND PROVISION FOR A SINKING FUND FOR THEIR REDEMPTION AT MATURITY.

These Bonds are the ENTIRE BALANCE of the $3,500,000 of Bonds of the company which can be issued under the first mortgage, except for the second track, and extension to the Water Gap, and are now offered for sale for the purpose of completing the extension of the road from Hacketstown, the present terminus, to Phillipsburgh, opposite Easton; for building the branch road from Denville, via Boonton, to Newark—a very favorable line for the coal traffic—and for furnishing coal, freight and passenger cars and engines.

The Morris and Essex Railroad, when extended to Easton, will connect with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, with the Lehigh Canal Co.'s Road, now in the course of construction, and nearly completed, and with the East Pennsylvania Railroad, which is proposed to be extended from Allentown to Easton. This road will supply the Morris and Essex Railroad, immediately upon its completion, with an immense tonnage for transportation. And it must become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh and Eastern Schuylkill regions; and will also form a part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago, and the Great West generally; via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Penn., Central and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.

These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to James Brown and Peter Cooper, Trustees, upon the road completed and in the course of completion, and upon the branch from Denville to Newark, from the Hudson River at Hoboken to the Delaware River at Philipsburgh, including all rights, real estate, rolling stock and other property of the company.

The capital stock of the company, amounting to $3,100,000, has all been called in and expended upon the road, which, in addition to the amounts received and to be received from the bonds applied and to be applied to the extension of the present road and the building of the branch road, afford an undoubtedly ample basis for the security of these bonds. This will be evident from the fact that the business on the local road from Newark to Hacketstown has always been sufficient to pay seven per cent. interest on the amount invested in it.

Sealed proposals for these bonds will be received until Friday, the 20th January next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the whole or any portion. Ten per cent. and the premium will be paid at the time of the awards of the bids, and ninety per cent. on the delivery of the bonds which will be in ten equal installments every thirty days, and which extends the last payment to October 20, with the right of paying in full at any time. The interest account will be adjusted at the time of paying for the bonds. No bids under par will be accepted; but all bids at par and over will be awarded in the order of the premiums, and should there be an excess of bids at the lowest rates, then the bids will be awarded pro rata.

The bonds will be coupon with the right of registration, or by surrender of the coupons made transferable on the books of the company at the pleasure of the holders. Parties making proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, the denomination and price per one hundred dollars.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposal for the Morris and Essex Railroad Company Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to J. D. VERMILYE, Esq., Merchants' Bank, New-York, or to the undersigned, Newark, N. J., either of whom will furnish printed copies of the mortgage, which contains full information.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

CLOTHING BUREAU, QUARTERMASTER GEN'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York City, until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., for furnishing by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York City—

Uniform Coats, Infantry, standard.
Artillery Jackets, standard.
Trowsers, Infantry, standard.
Sack Coats, Lined, standard.
Sack Coats, Unlined, standard.
Shirts, Dornet Flannel, standard.
Drawers, Canton Flannel, standard.
Stockings, standard.
Bootees, Sewed, standard.
Boots, Cavalry, Sewed, standard.
Blankets, India Rubber, standard.
Ponchos, India Rubber, standard.
Knapsacks, standard.
Haversacks, standard.
Canteens, standard.
Camp Kettles, standard.
Mess Pans, standard.
Axes, Felling, standard.
Pick-axes, standard.
Hatchets, standard.
Spades, standard.
Shovels, standard.
Garrison Flags, standard.
Tents, Hospital, standard.
Tents, Shelter, 8 oz. Cotton Duck, standard.
Great Coat Straps, standard.

Further information may be had, and samples of the above articles may be seen at the office of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York City.

Bidders will state the number they propose to furnish, how soon they can commence, and the number they can deliver weekly, and will submit samples of the articles or of the material of which they are to be made, and when a textile fabric, at least one yard should be furnished.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, signed by at least two responsible persons, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party making the bid, that he or they will at once execute the contract and give bonds for the proper fulfillment of the same. The right is reserved by the United States to reject any part or the whole of the bid, as may be deemed for the interest of the service. Awards will be subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General of the army. The supplies must be delivered in regulation packing boxes. Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the name of the article bid for,") and addressed to Brevet Brig-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-Gen., New-York City.

PROPOSALS FOR $234,000. CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until SATURDAY, the 21st day of January, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and thirty-four thousand dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, authorized by chapter 85 of the laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, April 25, 1864.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the city the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Dec. 28, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR REVENUE STEAM CUTTERS ON THE LAKES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 24, 1864.

Proposals will be received at this department until 12 M. MONDAY, the 16th day of January next, for the construction of three or four revenue steam cutters (side wheel) for the Upper Lakes, and one or more for Lake Ontario.

Specifications in detail will be furnished bidders on application, in person or by letter, to this department, or to the Collectors of the Customs at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and the Collectors at the principal lake ports.

The proposals should be sealed and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Building Revenue Steam Cutters."

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 BROADWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, 1865, 11 o'clock A. M.:

For furnishing gas to and lighting all the public lamps in the City of New-York, lying south of a line commencing at the East River, at the foot of Grand-street, and running through Grand-street to Sullivan-street, through Sullivan-street to Canal-street, and through Canal-street to the Hudson River, for the term of one year.

For furnishing gas to and lighting all the public lamps in the City of New-York lying north of a line commencing at the East River, at the foot of Grand-street, and running through the middle of Grand-street to Sullivan-street, and through Sullivan-street to Canal street, and through Canal-street to the Hudson River, and south of a line commencing at the East River, at the foot of Thirty-fourth-street, and running through the middle of Thirty-fourth-street to the Hudson River, for the term of one year.

Also, for furnishing gas to and lighting all the public lamps in the City of New-York lying north of the middle of Thirty-fourth-street, and south of the middle of Seventy-ninth-street, from the East River to the Hudson River, for the term of one year.

Also, for furnishing gas to and lighting all the public lamps in the City of New-York, lying north of the middle of Seventy-ninth-street, from the East River to the Hudson River, for the term of one year.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, Jan. 7, 1865.

CHARLES G. CORNEL,
Street Commissioner.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 20, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily for the FREIGHTING OF FORAGE, for the United States Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland and other ports on the coast of Maine, TO Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C.; Savannah, Ga., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
E. D. CHAPMAN,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.

Certificate 13,263, for one hundred shares Erie Railway Company Stock, in the name of George K. Sistare. The transfer has been stopped, and all parties are notified not to negotiate the Certificate. The finder will return it to
WHITEHOUSE, MORISON & CO.,
No. 29 William-st.

$4 REWARD TO THE FINDER OF A light moire antique silk WAIST, trimmed with cord, at No. 121 East 12th-st.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School officers of the Sixteenth Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 16th day of January, 1865, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new Grammar school-house in course of erection in West 20th-st., and for additions and alterations to the furniture of Grammar School No. 45 in said Sixteenth Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and the School Officers reserve the right to reject all of the proposals offered if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JOHN D'LAMATER,
JAMES CONDIE,
ALFRED MOORE,
} Building Committee.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

From foot Murray-st., daily at 3¾ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.

Fare $2. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days. Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays,) at 8 A. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Tom's River, &c.

Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11½ A. M.

Travelers from the city of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line—the state of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Dec. 5, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. All trains leave Chambers-st. 30 minutes earlier than 30th-st. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st. Through freight train daily.

J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

Nov. 1, 1864.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, relative to the acquiring of lands for a Reservoir and appurtenances thereto in the said city, between One Hundred and Seventy-second and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth streets, and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River, in the said city, for the purpose of supplying such parts of said city with Croton Water as are not now supplied with the same.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, pursuant to chapter ninety-five of the laws of this State, passed April Seventh, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-three, and chapter two hundred and sixty-seven of the laws of this State, passed April Twenty-first, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-four, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties or persons respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said court, to be held at the City Hall, of the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the Twenty-third day of January, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-five, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, to estimate in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties and persons interested as aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises as lie between One hundred and Seventy-second and One hundred and Seventy-fifth streets and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River in said city, which said lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises the said Croton Aqueduct Board deem necessary for the building a new reservoir and appurtenances thereto, in the city of New-York, for the purpose of supplying such parts of the city of New-York with Croton water as are not now supplied with the same, which said lands and premises are laid out and described and are of the extent following, that is to say: commencing at the point where the line between the land of Eliza B. Jumel and of Richard F. Carman intersects the Croton Aqueduct land line, near the gate-house at High Bridge, in the Twelfth Ward of said city, and running thence north fifty degrees, twenty-eight minutes west on said Jumel's and Carman's line, six hundred and forty-nine two-tenths feet to the southeasterly corner of Tenth-avenue and One hundred and Seventy-fourth street, thence south thirty-four degrees, west five hundred and sixteen eight-tenths feet on the easterly line of Tenth-avenue to the north easterly corner of One hundred and Seventy-second-street, thence at right angles to the last line south, fifty-six degrees east along the northerly line of One hundred and Seventy-second-street five hundred and eighty one-tenth feet to land line of Croton Aqueduct, thence on said last-mentioned land line north forty-seven degrees, sixteen minutes east three hundred and forty-six nine-tenths feet, thence also on said last-mentioned land line, north twenty-five degrees, twelve minutes east one hundred and four five-tenths feet, thence also on said last-mentioned land line, north forty-six degrees, thirty-three minutes east thirteen seven-tenths feet to the place of beginning, containing three hundred and five two hundred and six thirty-five one hundred square feet, or seven eight-one thousand acres.

Also, commencing at a point where the line between the land of Richard F. Carman and of Eliza B. Jumel intersects the westerly line of the Croton Aqueduct lands, near the gate-house, on the Manhattan end of High Bridge, thence on the said line, between the said Croton Aqueduct lands and lands of Richard F. Carman, west forty-six degrees thirty-three minutes east forty-six feet, thence on said line, between said Carman's land and lands of Croton Aqueduct, south seventy-eight degrees thirteen minutes, east three hundred and thirty-five feet, more or less, to low water mark; thence north eleven degrees forty seven minutes; east seventy-nine and five-tenths feet; thence north seventy-eight degrees thirteen minutes; west three hundred and ninety-two and six-tenths feet, to a point near foot-bridge; thence south thirty-nine degrees thirty-two minutes, west to dividing line between the lands of said Carman and Jumel, eighty-nine three-tenths feet, thence south fifty degrees twenty-eight minutes, east eighty-two five-tenths feet, to the point of beginning, containing thirty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty-four seventy-nine one-hundredth square feet, or seven hundred and ninety-eight-one-thousandths of an acre.

JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to Corporation.

DATED NEW-YORK, December 15, 1864.

PERSONAL.

IF PHILLIP THORNTON, ALIAS HENRY BROWN, of Chatham, England, who came to this country per steamship *North American*, via Portland, will call with or send his address to N. C., No. 89, French's Hotel, in this city, he will hear of something to his advantage.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE,
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Feb. 1.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	March 1.

First Cabin, (including table wine) $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) .... $70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	
ONTARIO—building	3,212	
HELVETIA—building	3,209	
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,165	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
ERIN—Lewis .... Saturday, Jan. 7.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency; Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Jan. 21.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Jan. 28.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Feb. 4.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Feb. 18.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Feb. 25.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, March 4.
DAY STAR	(Building.)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.

From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 18.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 25.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 1.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 8.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 15.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA	SATURDAY	Jan. 14.
EDINBURGH	SATURDAY	Jan. 21.
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	Jan. 28.

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New York.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.

THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS,
JOHN J. ROE, President,

is now ready to contract, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipment as above.

This Company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.

One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.

J. EAGER, Agent,
No. 41 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Jan 30, and MONDAY, Feb. 27.

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana $50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

Passengers must have passports.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:

Jan. 13 .... COSTA RICA .... TINKLEPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
Jan. 23 .... OCEAN QUEEN .... SEABURY.
(Connecting at Panama with SACRAMENTO.)
Feb. 3 .... NORTH STAR .... SLOCUM.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN AGE.)

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR MATAMORAS—DISPATCH LINE.

The A 1 British steamship *Governor Bailey*, is now receiving cargo at pier No. 9 East River, and will positively sail on THURSDAY, Jan. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., touching at Havana to land and receive passengers only.

NO BERTH SECURED UNTIL PAID FOR.

For freight or passage to Matamoras, or passage to Havana, with first-class steamship accommodations, apply to E. A. HUSSEY & CO., No. 115 Pearl-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.

The United States Mail Steamers of this line leave Pier No 13, North River, as follows:

YAZOO, GEO. W. COUCH, Commander, Saturday, Jan. 14.

CREOLE, JOHN THOMPSON, Commander, Saturday, Jan. 21.

For freight or passage, apply to
G. HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP EAGLE, Capt. LAWRENCE,

Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship COLUMBIA, BARTON, Master, will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Jan. 18.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so on the most favorable terms, by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA—SHORT ROUTE, LOW PRICES.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, on the 20th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. BABCOCK, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AUSTRALASIAN.—Owing to tide the *Australasian* has to sail at daylight on WEDNESDAY, 11th inst. Passengers can go on board the ship up to 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening, or can embark from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, at 6 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

E. CUNARD, Bowling Green.

FOR PORT ROYAL AND BEAUFORT, S. C.—REGULAR LINE.—The steamship CERES, SHERWOOD, master, will sail as above on THURSDAY, Jan. 12, 1865, from Pier No. 21, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply to
WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 52 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT SYSTEM.—No. 41 Chambers-st. Passports from the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, Room 28.

PHOTOGRAPH CARDS FOR GENTLEMEN only. Samples of two different kinds mailed free on receipt of 25 cents. C. MANDERVILLE, No. 46 John-st., N. Y.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 10, 1865

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers per annum	$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.	
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.	
One copy 1 year	$3 00
Two copies 1 year	5 00
THE WEEKLY TIMES.	
One copy 1 year	$2 00
Three copies 1 year	5 00

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or post office money orders wherever it can be done.

Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—PANORAMA 2,000 FEET LONG, THREE MAMMOTH FAT GIRLS, WEIGHING ONE TON! THREE GIANTS, TWO DWARFS, INDIAN WARRIORS, FRENCH AUTOMATONS, &C. DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE LIVE INDIAN—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

WALLACK'S—SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.

NIBLO'S—THE SHAMROCK.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evenings—LA CAGNOTTE.

EVERETT HALL—(Broadway and 34th-st.)—CREATION AND THE DELUGE.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Secretary STANTON and Gen. MEIGS arrived at Fortress Monroe at a late hour Friday evening, from Washington, D. C., on the revenue cutter *Northerner*. Mr. SIMEON DRAPER, Mr. HENRY MINTURN, and several attaches of the Custom-house in New-York, arrived on Friday forenoon, and sailed for Savannah, Ga., at noon, Saturday, on the steamer *Grenada*.

The rebel Gen. LYON, who has been rampaging through Kentucky with 800 men, passed through McMinville, Tenn., on his retreat, capturing a company of Tennessee (Federal) cavalry. He then crossed the Chattanooga Railroad below Tullahooma, tore up a few of the rails, and moved on his way to join FORREST at Russellville, Ala.

Advices from Little Rock represent the military situation without change. Hon. WM. D. STEWART was elected on the 30th ult., United States Senator from Arkansas, for six years from the 4th of March next, receiving a two-thirds vote of both Houses on the first ballot. The Arkansas Legislature has passed the $300,000 loan bill.

The Detroit *Tribune*, of the 6th, chronicles the arrest in that city of one of the persons believed to be connected with the plot to burn the hotels of this city. The individual was living at one of the first-class hotels, at which place it was thought he had been maturing plans for a repetition of the New-York affair. He was taken into custody, and evidence found upon his person that it is thought will be sufficient to insure his conviction. He gave his name as COBB. Although it was previously ascertained that he had registered himself at New-York as SIDNEY STAUNTON, he is a Southerner, and is bold enough to attempt no disguise.

In reply to a statement made by JEFF DAVIS that out of 11,796 bales of cotton shipped since last July from rebeldom, but 1,272 were lost the Washington *Republican* shows that 7,834 bales have fallen into the hands of Federal cruisers during the time named.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, petitions were presented relative to the establishment of a naval depot for the Northern lakes; for an increase of the pay of army officers, and for an appropriation of money for the support of Southern refugees. The resolutson to distribute the proceeds of the Savannah cotton among the officers and soldiers of Gen. SHERMAN's army was indefinitely postponed. The resolution to free the wives and children of colored soldiers was taken up and debated with great animation. Several amendments were rejected, and the resolution was then passed.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, by which to abolish slavery throughout the country. The debate on the resolution was animated and earnest on both sides, but no definite action was taken.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, notice was given of a bill to incorporate a Home for Disabled Soldiers; to make Monday a legal holiday, whenever it succeeds New-Year's, Fourth ef July or Christmas; to incorporate the Metropolitan Railway, of New-York, known as the underground railway; to appropriate $120,000 to continue the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson River. Among the bills introduced was one to confirm the acts of town Auditors and Supervisors, in raising bounties. The Senate adjourned till to-day, for want of a quorum.

The Assembly met at 7:30 o'clock P. M., and, after transacting a small amount of business, adjourned until this morning, at the usual hour.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Money Market worked smoothly in Wall-street yesterday. A large business done in Government Stocks, and the Railway Shares better than on Saturday. The Gold Room tame, 226½@227.

Breadstuffs, Cotton, Whisky, Oil, Metals, Naval Stores, Laths, Fish and Fruit were quiet and heavy yesterday. Provisions attracted more attention, especially Pork, which was purchased freely on speculation, at firmer prices, but which closed tamely, with a downward tendency. Groceries were inactive. A limited Freight business was reported.

Coroner WILDEY made an investigation, yesterday, of the circumstances under which a steam boiler exploded, on Friday last, on board the schooner *John Curten*, killing HAMILTON MERRITT, the engineer, and severely scalding the Captain, ISRAEL MERRITT. The jury recommended a more general and thorough inspection of all steam boilers.

A formal offer was yesterday afternoon submitted to the Mayor by the New-York Sanitary and Chemical Compost Manufacturing Company to clean the streets for $300,000 per annum.

GULDENFUSS, the Prussian forger, whose case on application of the Government of Prussia for his extradition, occupied the United States Commissioner a few weeks ago, was sent back on Saturday. The warrant for his extradition reached the United States Marshal on Friday, and he immediately placed his prisoner at the disposal of the Prussian Consul. GULDENFUSS left on the *Saxonia*.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, HENRY HAWKER, indicted for the murder of JOHN BRENNAN in June last, plead guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree, and was remanded for sentence. The case of IRA GARADIER, one of the Bank of Commerce forgers is set down for trial in this court this morning.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, ELIZABETH N. LEWIS pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months. JANE MCNULTY, a dishonest servant-girl, charged with stealing $45, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year. MARGARET MOONEY, a hall thief, charged with stealing a black-cloth overcoat from WM. H. DEVOE, of West Thirty-seventh-street, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the State Prison for two years. MARY BLAUVELT and BARBARA SCHUBERT were tried and convicted of petit larceny, in stealing a doll from a toy shop in Grand-street. They were sent to the Penitentiary for six months, and fined $50 each. His Honor remarking that they were professionally shoplifters, and, therefore, the punishment was severe, although the offence was a minor one. ROSE KELLY pleaded guilty to obtaining money by false pretenses, but sentence was suspended and the prisoner discharged. ROBERT THOMPSON, a practical follower of the Mormon doctrines of polygamy, was indicted for bigamy. The evidence of the marriage certificates of several clergymen who had married him to several different women, at several different times, and angry testimony of the deluded females, was too much for the prisoner, and he pleaded guilty of bigamy. He was sentenced to the State prison for four years and six months.

At the meeting of the Common Council yesterday, the Mayor's annual Message was presented. It gives interesting information in regard to nearly every department of the City Government and suggests some valuable reforms. The city budget for the present year was sent in by the Comptroller, from which it appears that $7,284,089 91 will be required to be raised by taxation for city purposes during the year. An ordinance making it a penal offence to enlist men in this city for other localities was laid over. Mr. JOHN HECKER, who ran for Alderman in the Fourth District, but in which district no election was ordered, made a formal claim for his seat, and was informed by the President that he must address a petition on the subject to the Board. The President of the Board of Aldermen announced the standing committees for the year. A resolution was adopted by the Board of Councilmen authorizing the Comptroller to sell the site of the Colored Orphan Asylum, in Fifth-avenue, place the proceeds to the credit of the Sinking Fund, and select another site for the asylum on city property, above One Hundred and Tenth-street. Both Boards adjourned to Monday next.

In the WEED-OPDYKE libel suit, yesterday, Mr. EVARTS closed for the defence, and Mr. FIELD commenced to sum up for the plaintiff—touching on the two points of the "gun claim" and alleged bargain for the Surveyorship of the port. The case will close to-day.

Mr. L. S. HASKELL, of Llewellen Park, Orange, N. J., who was so seriously injured by the smash-up of the Morris and Essex train, is much better, and his physicians now think there is no doubt of his recovery.

A correspondent of a Western paper gives the following as the facts regarding the alleged movement to supersede Gen. THOMAS, just before the battles at Nashville: "GRANT telegraphed THOMAS that he was rather slow in moving, and ordered him to attack HOOD. THOMAS sent back a reply to GRANT, saying that he was not ready to move, and could not move until his plans were completed, and if GRANT had any man that he had more confidence in than himself, to send him at once to relieve him, and he would take a subordinate position. GRANT replied, that there was not a general in the army that he had more confidence in, and to go ahead and do what he thought was best. GRANT said, probably the distant view he had taken was wrong, and thus the matter rested."

Gov. FENTON has received authority from the War Department to organize in this State, under the last call of the President, five regiments and fifty detached companies of infantry. Orders for their recruitment will be issued from the Adjutant-General's office as soon as they can be prepared.

Mr. HUGH RIDDLE, of Port Jervis, late Superintendent of the Delaware Division, has been appointed General Superintendent of the Erie Railroad Company, in place of MINOT, resigned. The Elmira *Advertiser* says the position was tendered him by the unanimous vote of the Board of Directors, and he enters upon his duties with the entire confidence of every officer and employe of the Company.

Col. ISTELLE, of Detroit, has received instructions from the Secretary of State to enforce rigidly the passport order. No person will be permitted to enter the United States from Canada without a passport from the State Department, or the American Consuls residing abroad. Mr. HOBART, of Maine, United States Consul located at Windsor, has just arrived at the latter place, and will issue passports to these entitled to them. The price of passports is $6, which is substantially non-intercourse.

The street-cleaners held a large meeting yesterday morning at the Apollo Rooms on Prince-street, to take action concerning pay from the city for their labor. A resolution was adopted to the effect that the association did not recognize, nor would not receive their pay from the Citizens' Association. A committee was appointed to wait on the Comptroller and the City Inspector, when the meeting adjourned.

The Albany correspondent of the Troy *Times* says: "The 1st of January occurring this year on the Sabbath, it became a question whether—as the office of Governor never becomes vacant—Mr. SEYMOUR would not remain *de facto* Chief Magistrate until Monday. Some of the wise ones put their heads together on the subject. Under all the circumstances, it was deemed best to have Mr. FENTON sworn. Accordingly, Judge PLATT POTTER, who happened to be in town, administered the oath some days ago, and he became Governor when the midnight bells tolled in the New Year. The oath, administered by Secretary of State DEPEW, was therefore merely a compliance with the custom which has prevailed in reference to inauguration ceremonies, and not a necessity of the case."

Gen. MCCLELLAN was invited to assist the Keystone Club of Philadelphia celebrate the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. In his letter excusing himself for non-attendance, he said. "I will venture to express my gratification at the gallant manner in which the Keystone Club bore its part in the recent contest. I am confident that its members will ever remain true to the cause of the Union and Constitutional liberty, that they will ever prove by word and deed their loyalty and devotion to our country, and that, when the due course of time brings on the next great political contest, they will render to whoever may then be honored with the proud position of the standard bearer of the party the same honorable and zealous support that has filled my heart with pride and gratitude that can never be effaced."

The Union Convention held at Frankfort, Ky., on the 4th inst., already reported briefly by telegraph, was a large and enthusiastic gathering of the Union men of the State. Dr. P. S. BELL, Chairman of the Union State Committee, called the convention to order, and the following gentlemen were appointed a committee on the future organization of the Union party in the State: Hon. F. T. Hord, E. W. Smith, B. F. Bristow, George D. Blakeley, Capt. Fiddler, B. F. Sandford, D. S. Goodloe, C. F. Burnam, T. C. Campbell and Tucker Woodson. Resolutions were adopted in favor of the abolition of slavery by an amendment to the National Constitution; that the slave code of Kentucky should be revised, modified or repealed; approving of the vigorous measures of retaliatory warfare against guerrillas; that the steadfast loyalty of the mountain counties entitles them to greater protection than they now receive from either State or Federal Governments; thanking the soldiers and sailors, and feeling particularly grateful for having just escaped, through their bravery, the horrors of another rebel invasion.

Yesterday afternoon the annual meeting of the Marine Society was held in the United States Hotel, Fulton-street. CHARLES H. MARSHALL, Esq., presided. The report for the past year was read, and on being put for adoption, was unanimously approved. The election of officers for the present year was a principal item in the proceedings, and the former officers were reëlected. The financial department is in a prosperous state, of which the following is a statement: Amount vested in bonds and mortgages, $41,800; Government securities, $9,000; value of house in Williamsburgh, $4,000; ditto in Brooklyn, $3,200; amount loaned in securities, $4,000; amount of cash in Treasury, $1,710 60; total amount, $63,710 60.

Col. CHAS. MCDOUGALL, who has ably filled the position of Medical Director of the Department of the East during the past two years, has been relieved by order of the Secretary of War, and assigned to duty as Medical Purveyor at Philadelphia. Surgeon WM. J. SLOAN, U. S. A., is Dr. MCDOUGALL's successor.

A very pleasant sociable was given last evening by the officers of the Military Post on Hart's Island. At five o'clock in the afternoon a steamer left the Government dock at Castle Garden, having on board the guests from this city, and, after a pleasant trip up the river, reached the island in time for the amusements of the evening. The entertainment was what might have been expected of the officers of the post—a very elegant and pleasant affair.

A special meeting of the Executive Committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to procure provisions for the relief of the destitute of Savannah met yesterday to hear the report of the sub-committee. An appeal was read, calling upon all charitably disposed persons to notify the committee of the amounts they were willing to give. A communication was received from the New-York and Washington steamship company tendering gratuitously their transport *Rebecca Clyde* for the use of the committee.

At the Live Stock Markets, the supply of beef cattle is in less quantity and poorer in quality than last week. Owners appear anxious to hurry off their stock, and the ample prices, a little below the previous market, for the second and third grades, while the few first quality bullocks offered are quickly taken up at full rates, or 22c.@23c. ℔ ℔. for the estimated dressed weight. Prime cattle bring 20c.; fair 16c.@18c., and the poorer grades run from 15c. down to 12c., according to quality, the average of all sales yesterday scarcely equaling 15c., owing to the excess of poor animals. Trade was quite active, but considerable numbers were left over for to-day's sales, and several hundred head of fresh cattle are looked for. Sheep are in rather short supply so far, and the best bring 11c. ℔ ℔, live weight, from which figures the rates run down to 7½c.@8c. for the poorer. Live hogs are arriving pretty freely, but with good packing weather the demand is brisk, and rates a little up. Cows and veals about as last week.

The Brooklyn Common Council commenced yesterday and organized by the election of officers. The annual message of Mayor WOOD, setting forth the condition and requirements of the city was received. The Kings County Board of Supervisors was also in session, and passed resolutions in relation to the excessive quota of the county, protesting against the action of Provost Marshal General FRY, and appointing a committee to inquire into the matter. The Board also passed resolutions directing the County Treasurer to advertise for proposals for the purchase of all the county bonds in his possession, preparatory for the purpose of sale, the proceeds of which are to go toward redeeming outstanding certificates of indebtedness issued for moneys obtained and used in paying bounties to volunteers. Another resolutions was passed directing the Comptroller to advertise for proposals for the seven per cent. loan authorized by the Board. These resolutions were referred to a committee.

Last evening the Young Mens' Christian Association held a grand reception to celebrate the opening of their new rooms, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-second-street. The rooms are very beautiful and commodious, and are profusely ornamented with paintings, by several distinguished artists, among whom are Messrs. BIERSTADT, E. LEUTZE, S. R. GIFFORD, S. COLEMAN, Jr., J. A. SUYDAM, and many others. The attendance was excellent. The rooms were formally opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. ADAMS, after which addresses were made by Rev. Dr. OSGOOD and WM. E. DODGE, Esq. Some excellent music was given by the members of various church choirs in the city.

The law regulating prize money applicable to the case of the crew of the *Kearsarge* is two hundred dollars a head for each person on board the *Alabama*. This will give the crew a little over thirty thousand dollars. Had the *Alabama* been brought into port and not sunk, the whole value of her, by the prize law, would have belonged to the crew, which, as she cost fifty-eight thousand pounds, would be nearly three hundred thousand dollars. It will be seen by this that it is rather a losing business to Jack to sink ships at sea, and when he learns the recent law made he will be reading it that he must put his shot in above the water line, and never below. We learn that the amount raised to be equally divided among crew and officers of the *Kearsarge* is something less than twenty-five thousand dollars in New-York, and about eight thousand dollars in Boston. The crew had a letter read to them, when in the channel, from the Secretary of the Navy, that it was the intention of the President to ask Congress to appropriate a sum equal to the full value of the *Alabama* for distribution as prize money, as it was judged that the service rendered to the country fully warranted it.

The Blair Mission.

We trust there is no truth in the renewed rumor that Mr. F. P. BLAIR has gone to Richmond for the purpose of talking with the rebel authorities about peace. No good can possibly come of such a mission, and it may interfere more or less injuriously with the natural progress of events toward a substantial and a lasting peace. The Government has up to this time held precisely the right position in refusing to have anything whatever to do with the Confederate authorities, or their agents, which should involve, directly or indirectly, any recognition of their claim to represent the people of the Southern States. We trust it will hold this position to the end. Peace, when it comes, must not come as a concession from JEFF. DAVIS, or through him as the agent of an organized community. To admit his rightful power to make peace, is to admit his rightful power to make war, and this is substantially and to all practical intents and purposes a recognition of the nation of which he claims to be the Executive head. None but national authorities can wage war or make for peace; and the moment we enter into negotiations with the rebel Government for terms of peace, that moment we have actually and legally conceded everything for which they have been making war.

Hitherto the Government has dealt solely and exclusively with the rebels as individuals, and that is the only relation which they can justly, constitutionally, and safely be regarded as holding to the Government of the United States. As individuals they were bound by their allegiance to our Government; as individuals they have rebelled against it, and it is only as individuals that they can be punished or pardoned for their crimes. Their State authorities may speak for them whenever they have anything to say to the National Government, for they are recognized by that Government as legitimate and component elements of our Federal Union. When the people in any State are tired of their rebellion and disposed to cease their warfare, their State Government may very properly present their views and wishes to the national authorities. We can properly and wisely treat with *State* authorities for a restoration of their old relations under the Union; but with DAVIS and his confederates we cannot treat for peace any more than we can treat for independence.

This is one reason why we are opposed to Mr. BLAIR's alleged mission to Richmond. Another is, that we are now on the high road to peace by means of vigorous and successful war, and it seems to us a bad time to be diverted from that track. GRANT, SHERMAN and THOMAS are doing all that can be done toward ending the war, by destroying the ability of the rebels to continue it; and if they are not interfered with, but supported vigorously by the Government and people of the Union, they will speedily induce the people of every Southern State to imitate the example of the citizens of Savannah, and accept as a fixed fact the reëstablished supremacy of the National flag. This is the peace we want, and this is the way to get it.

But above all we are opposed to all sorts of volunteer and unaccredited diplomacy. We have had enough of it already to disgust the country. We have had it in all shapes, and with all degrees of respectability. There are probably ten thousand men at this moment thoroughly convinced that if they could only have a good talk with JEFF. DAVIS, they could readily persuade him to stop fighting. Some have tried it, and their failure has only satisfied the rest that *they* could have done better. From the ubiquitous and irresponsible JEWETT to the zealous JAQUES and the credulous philanthropist of the *Tribune*, they are all convinced that if things only could be managed as *they* would have them, grim-visaged war would speedily smooth his wrinkled front, and Richmond and the whole South become the abode of turtle doves and beatified, because enfranchised, slaves. All these delusions are natural and harmless, so long as they are not suffered to interfere with the proper functions and duties of the Government. But to allow these or any other private individuals to run into the enemy's camp and gossip, *ad libitum*, with the enemy's leaders, is simply undignified and mischievous. If there is any diplomacy to be done, let the Government do it.

Mr. BLAIR is a man of ability and some experience in public affairs; but his confidence in both is somewhat greater than is strictly warranted by either. His propensities are decidedly meddlesome. He cannot get over the notion that he still lives in the days of the Kitchen Cabinet. His efforts to persuade Mr. EVERETT to go abroad as a representative of the Government before the Government had asked him; his suggestions to MCCLELLAN to decline the Chicago nomination and take a command in the field, are among the indications he has already given of a somewhat overweening estimate of his personal position. We do not believe he could enlighten Mr. DAVIS very much as to his duty or interest in the present emergency, or persuade him, much faster than the logic of events is working in his mind the conviction, that he must soon seek protection from the wrath of the people whom he has misled to their ruin. It is not worth while to convince Mr. DAVIS of the folly of the rebellion, before it is seen and felt by the great community he has so nearly destroyed. The Government might wisely enough send discreet agents to representative men among the Southern *people*; but it is not called on to send missionaries to DAVIS and the Sanhedrim he has called around him.

The Mayor's Annual Message.

Mr. Mayor GUNTHER has doubtless surprised his friends and disappointed the public generally, by inditing a message characterized by a very fair share of common sense. The document is pertinent as to the subjects it embraces, and contains sundry recommendations which, in the absence of any radical reform in the charter, would be found of no slight value.

The total amount of the different descriptions of our City debt proper is $21,722,175; the County debt $10,804,900, making altogether about thirty-two and a half million dollars. Against this the Mayor reckons that the City, exclusive of all County property, can show an estate, in lands, buildings, wharves, &c., of between forty and fifty million dollars in value. And looking to the financial position of the city, apart from the question of economy in the disbursement of its annual revenue, we think the Mayor is fully justified in concluding, that the amount of property pledged for the redemption of our municipal debt, and the revenues set apart for the payment of interest, show that our securities rest on as solid a basis as any within the limits of the United States.

The Mayor gives his special approval to the appropriations made for the relief of families of soldiers. He hopes for such concord of action between himself and the Council on the question of reducing the estimates for the current year, as that the measure may be presented to the Legislature as the united act of the Corporation. He further invites the Common Council to afford a fair chance for citizens to present their views on the subject of retrenchment, so that a scrutiny of all the items in the budget may be thorough, open and judicious.

On the matter of salaries, the Mayor vindicates his disagreement with the Council by pointing out the lack of discrimination in the increase of remuneration as applied to the various classes of public officers; and herein we are sure every citizen who has paid the least attention to the subject, will thoroughly agree with his Honor. The Street Department is touched on cursorily, as are also street improvements, and the Fire Department, which the Mayor desires to see maintained under its present organization. He recommends the occupation of Hamilton Square (opposite the lower portion, and east, of Central Park,) as a military parade ground. He revives, and with good reason, his recommendation to have the harbor piers constructed of stone, and urges that application should be made to the Legislature to authorize the issue of stock for that purpose. For the construction of public buildings and for their repair, he thinks the work should be done by contract. The Croton Aqueduct management Mr. GUNTHER thinks deserving of public confidence. The Broadway pavement and the city drainage receive a passing notice; the latter with the recommendation that the example of London should be followed, in diverting the sewers from the river. How this undertaking is to be attempted on an island a few miles square—already almost filled with buildings—His Honor does not stop to tell us. Our sewerage has either to go to the river—East or North—or it has to be carted out of the corporation limits.

Mr. GUNTHER goes briefly over the well-worn story of his quarrel with Inspector BOOLE, and repeats some of the main facts as to the extravagance of the Inspector's Department.

On the question of the public markets the Mayor is less explicit than we could wish. Every one will agree with him that the management of the principal markets down town is a disgrace to the city; that their location is inconvenient; and that the upper districts in the matter of market accommodation are shamefully neglected. But we can hardly suppose that, for the mere sake of a lump sum of money in hand, any large portion of the citizens would be willing to see our most valuable market property handed over to private speculators, and the Corporation bound by the same bargain to abandon the business altogether. On the subject of railroads, the Mayor speaks with tolerable good sense. And if we cannot express any profound regret that his Honor gives the assurance that this message will be his last, we can, at least, honestly say that it is the most creditable production that has emanated from his office during his incumbency.

Gen. Thomas' Army and Its Work.

Gen. THOMAS, we learn, is concentrating his magnificent army at Eastport, in the northeastern corner of the State of Mississippi, near the point where the railroad to Mobile crosses the Memphis and Chattanooga road. He will thus have the most convenient base of supplies that our Western army has had since GRANT fought the battle of Shiloh—his line of communication being by water, on the Tennessee River. He has not only driven the rebels entirely out of Tennessee, but has put the State in a perfect condition of defence, so that he may be free, at his convenience, to enter on his new campaign southward.

The public were probably surprised at the information which we gave, on the very best authority, that THOMAS' army is this day twice as strong as it was when he began his late great and glorious campaign against HOOD; that he had been so reinforced, and had so concentrated the troops in his department, that he has now in hand forty thousand veterans, and a splendid cavalry force. This army is almost as great as that with which SHERMAN marched across Georgia to Savannah, and, as is natural after such signal successes, is in the very finest condition and highest spirits, and eager to be led to further work.

It has no enemy but HOOD; it has no line of march but southward, through the two great cotton States of Mississippi and Alabama, to Mobile. The only military work of magnitude now to be done in that section is to secure possession of Mobile and Montgomery and the control of the great rivers which penetrate the State of Alabama. If this were done, the war in all the great region west of the Savannah River would at once assume the character it has in Arkansas and Missouri. There would be minor spasmodic outbreaks and occasional demonstrations of bodies of rebels; but as all the great strategical lines, the centres of population, the rivers and railroads, would be under our control, all the efforts of the rebels would amount to little or nothing.

In suggesting yesterday that the direction of Gen. THOMAS' campaign would now be through these two cotton States to the chief Confederate port on the Gulf of Mexico, we suggested only what was perfectly self-evident, and what the rebels are powerless to prevent. The white population of Mississippi through which Gen. THOMAS would march, is little less than half as great as that of Georgia, through which Gen. SHERMAN has just triumphantly marched; and it has no fighting population worthy of notice, beyond that which is attached to the wreck of an army under HOOD.

In the light that it would put definitely and finally under our flag and control all the rich and important region between the Savannah and Mississippi rivers, this pending campaign will be one of great importance; and, in the hands of a soldier who has never lost a battle, from his first at Mill Springs, to to his last at Nashville, its success may be considered assured in advance.

SIMPLIFIED INFANTRY TACTICS.—New-York; D. VAN NOSTRAND, Broadway.

The experience of our armies in the field has shown that we had, at the commencement of the war, too much uniform, too much equipments, too much red tape, too much ceremony, and too much *tactics*. No instances of any importance are recorded, where the square or any double line movement, as taught in the old systems, have been employed with advantage. *Simplicity* in all matters is of the greatest importance. Gen. MORRIS, who has served with the army of the Potomac since its organization, has recently written a complete system of "Infantry Tactics," embodying all the movements now in use, resulting from experience and necessity. Two small volumes contain everything requisite for any force of infantry. He has preserved the grain, and blown away the immense amount of chaff in the form of intricate and spectacular evolutions. Gen. MORRIS is deserving of special commendation for preparing this practical work, the only system which contains the movements as executed *in the field*, so easily comprehended and so greatly increasing the efficiency of troops in the field. His command has long been celebrated for the celerity of their movements.

The Artists' Sale.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the notice of the pictures on exhibition at the old Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, to be held on Wednesday next, there were a few names of artists misprinted, which I beg leave to have corrected. The names of the contributors are as follows: C. P. Cranch, J. O. B. Inman, O. Sommer, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Gray, J. F. Cropsey, Frank Howland, George H. Yewell, V. Nehlig, Perry, Terry, Homer, D. Johnson, Williamson, R. H. Park and others. Yours, truly, AN ARTIST.

From San Francisco, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Jan. 9.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company advertise for 5,000 men to work on the grade of the road over the Sierra Nevada Mountains. They expect to have fifty-two miles in running order by August.

The weather is fine. There have been no arrivals.

Arrivals in the City.

Major-Gen. Hancock and family arrived at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, yesterday, from Washington. The General was accompanied also by Maj. W. P. Wilson, of his Staff.

Gen. G. A. Caldwell, of the U. S. Army, left the Everett House, yesterday, for Boston.

Drafted Soldiers, Quotas, Frauds and Desertions.

HEADQUARTERS DRAFT RENDEZVOUS,
HART ISLAND, N. Y. H., 3d January, 1865.

To Adjutant-General United States Army, War Department, Washington, D. C.

GENERAL—I would respectfully call the attention of the Department to the subject of the frauds committed upon the Government, the army and the country, by the enlistment of persons totally unfit for service, by the enlistment of deserters and criminals, and by desertions, which evils have so increased in magnitude as to demand the serious attention of those who are vested with the power, and whose duty it is to preserve the armies from depletion and disgrace and the people from utter demoralization.

Whole communities are exerting themselves, and contending with others to their utmost capacity, and lavishing their wealth in unstinted measure, to secure the filling of quotas with men whom they can obtain by any means of bargain, deception or fraud, with which to liquidate upon paper, their old obligations to the Government, regardless alike as to whether the men so obtained are fit for soldiers, or whether they contribute to the increase of our armies, or those of the enemy, so long as the quota of the district is filled and themselves exempted from the draft.

The people being but too willing to evade the service due from themselves to the country, at any cost of money or sacrifice of principle, and ever ready to avail themselves of defects in the *laws* to satisfy their own moral obligations to contribute to the increase of the army and the actual support of the Government, have delegated the duties of filling quotas and obtaining substitutes, to brokers and others, usually the vilest men of the community, who are governed by no principle and frequently collude with the recruit himself to perpetrate the intended fraud, to prevent the consummation of which the community at large interpose no objection, because it would render the filling of quotas more difficult, and hence the result.

Felony is compounded and crime condoned by magistrates, that criminals may be sent into the army to stain its fair fame, imperil its success, and dishonor its faithful soldiers, or desert its banners to join the enemy, enlist again in some other locality, consummating a double fraud—all to fill the quotas.

Drunkards, useless for any purposes of life, are suborned to defraud the Government and country, by enlisting as soldiers—to fill the quotas.

Rebel spies, refugees, and fugitives from justice, are assisted to enlist in our armies, from which they pass with well-filled pockets, directly into the "Confederacy,"—but it fills the quotas.

Imbeciles and lunatics are cajoled to enlist, and defrauded of their bounty by designing knaves, but no one appears to object—for it fills the quotas.

Men are cooped up, drugged, or stupefied with intoxicating liquors, and coerced to enlist under assumed names, which oftentimes they themselves are unable to remember, and no one detects the fraud until they become sobered at the general rendezvous, because every one is entirely engrossed—in filling the quotas.

Soldiers from our own armies are assisted, if not persuaded, to desert, and are concealed until they can be conducted to some remote locality to enlist again, by the extensive combination of runners and brokers whose connections ramify the whole country to such an extent that a regular system is created of depleting our armies—to fill the quotas.

Boys, whose immaturity, and old men, whose senility, unfit them for all the duties of a soldier; cripples and invalids, unable to perform the slightest degree of manual labor, are openly persuaded, or deceived into enlisting, by representing to them that they can be credited to a sub-district, get the local bounty, and will be rejected when they arrive at the general rendezvous; and in many cases the town or county agent, broker, runner, and recruit, combine in the employment of every artifice to conceal the defects and incapacity of the recruit before enlistment, and after the credit has been obtained, and the bounty divided, assist him to magnify his disabilities, and wrongs, that he may be discharged, and they permitted to use him again—to fill the quotas.

At this post alone, during the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1864, forty-five recruits were discharged upon examination by a "Board of Inspectors," for utter worthlessness, to wit: 17 for immaturity, 3 for old age, 7 for chronic diseases, 2 for deformities, 3 for hernia, 8 for epilepsy, 3 for asthma, and 2 for insanity. A large number of others were, for similar causes, evidently unfit for the duties of a soldier in active service, but were retained and sent to their regiments, because it was probable they might be of some service to the Government in some capacity, and to prevent their again enlisting to fill some quota.

From long and varied experience with the class of recruits obtained under the present system, and from close personal observation at recruiting offices, mustering offices and general rendezvous and in the field, of the operations of the system during the last eighteen months, I am convinced that fully three-fourths of all the enormous contributions of States, counties and towns for local bounties, &c., goes directly into the hands of the agent, broker, middle-man, runner, or deserter, and not more than one-fourth is ever received by soldiers who render *bona fide* service in the armies of the nation, and from practical tests in the localities where I have had experience, it is evident that scarcely more than fifty per cent. of the number of recruits credited to districts become effective soldiers in the army.

The restraint to which it has become necessary to subject recruits in transit from the recruiting office to the front, the humiliation and confinement now of necessity imposed upon all who enter the service, because of the difficulty of distinguishing the honest soldier from the dishonest, and the gathering of criminals and drunkards into the ranks, has already wrought its deleterious results upon our service, by preventing our young men of pride, ambition and character, of which the army has been and always ought to be composed, from entering its ranks in company with disreputable characters, and voluntarily subjecting themselves to the humiliating process and mortifying restraints now required.

To remedy this enormous and increasing evil, no severity of punishment of delinquents, no rigor of administration of the laws, no strictness of enforcement of rules by enlisting, mustering, and forwarding officers, is adequate. The evil is of too great a magnitude to be *pruned*; it lies in the system, which can only be improved by the adoption of such measures as shall secure the interest, the pecuniary and personal interest of the people in obtaining recruits for the army, rather than to fill quotas merely.

Whenever a recruit is discharged for disability existing before enlistment, or shall desert the service, or shall prove to be a deserter from the service, the term of service yet due from such recruit should be added to the amount of service due from the district to which he was credited, and to be filled up by draft, and if such recruit be a substitute, his principal should be held for the term of service yet due from such discharged or deserted recruit.

If this rule could be adopted, the whole system of brokerage and fraud would be at once broken up. The drafted man would make certain of the character and honesty of his substitute, before he enlisted him, and hence would do his business himself, and secure some worthy person whom he knew, rather than purchase a stranger of some knave, without seeing him and without knowing or caring whether he was fit for a soldier or not, as at present. Town and country authorities would labor to induce their own trustworthy citizens to enlist and receive their munificent bounties, rather than flock, as they do at present, to the metropolis to purchase a sufficient number of worthless men, to fill the quotas, from the brokers and runners whose facilities for inducing men to desert, obtaining deserters, criminals, and rebels, are the greatest.

By the adoption of this rule every person in the community would become directly or indirectly interested in detecting deserters and bringing them to justice. Criminals would no longer be in demand for recruits, and the young men of the land would no longer feel it a personal degradation to enter the ranks of the army, whose morale and character would be restored and improved, and a stronger and better re-enforcement of our victorious armies in the field would soon be obtained from the best blood of the land.

I request that these suggestions may be submitted to the attention of the Honorable Secretary of War, as the result of no inconsiderable experience and observation in the duties pertaining to the present system of recruiting.

I have the honor to be, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

EDW. W. HINKS,
Brig. Gen. U. S. Vols., Com'g.

Susquehanna River Navigation Retarded.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Jan. 8.

The ice in the Susquehanna has seriously obstructed the trains on the Philadelphia Railroad yesterday and to-day. The train which left New-York yesterday morning, did not get through here till afternoon. The New-York papers of yesterday were not received till 6 o'clock this evening. The train from here, yesterday afternoon, had to return, and last evening's trains did not go out. Trains, however, went out to-night, as usual, with a prospect of getting through in good season.

The Missouri Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Jan. 8.

The State Senate yesterday passed a joint resolution for the appointment of a committee of eight to memorialize the Secretary of War to establish a garrison of protection near the southwest corner of the State.

Both Houses have passed a bill authorizing the Board of Public Schools to provide for the education of colored children in this city, the present law forbidding the same.

RELIEF FOR SAVANNAH.

The committee appointed to procure aid for the destitute people of Savannah, met yesterday morning in the hall of the Chamber of Commerce, JOHN McCURDY, Esq., presiding. Mr. ELLIOT C. COWDIN, Chairman of the Sub-committee, submitted a report containing the following recommendations to procure aid:

1.—That a public appeal be made to the citizens of New-York, for contributions, either of money or of provisions.

2.—That books for subscriptions, with suitable headings, be prepared and furnished to each member of the committee.

3.—That the following special committees for soliciting subscriptions be appointed:

From Bankers.—Mr. James M. Brown, Mr. Denning Duer, Mr. S. D. Babcock, Mr. Simon De Visser and Mr. Horace Gray, Jr.

Brokers.—Mr. A. B. Baylis, Mr. Henry Clews, Mr. Robert L. Cutting, Mr. Henry G. Stebbins and Mr. Wm. M. Vermilye.

Insurance Companies.—Mr. F. S. Lathrop, Mr. Moses H. Grinnell, Mr. F. S. Winston, Mr. T. G. Churchill and Mr. P. M. Wetmore.

Shipping.—Mr. Charles H. Marshall, Mr. William H. Guion, Mr. George W. Blunt, Mr. Henry M. Taber and Mr. J. Austin Stevens, Jr.

Dry Goods and Hardware.—Mr. Alex. T. Stewart, Mr. S. B. Chittenden, Mr. William H. Lee, Mr. A. C. Richards and William Bryce.

Corn Exchange.—Mr. Archibald Baxter, Mr. Ezra Nye, Mr. Thomas Dunham, Mr. Hiram Walbridge and Mr. John S. Williams.

Grocers.—Mr. Jonathan Sturges, Mr. Josiah O. Low, Mr. John D. McKenzie, Mr. Sheppard Gandy and Mr. Geo. W. Lane.

4. That Mr. SAMUEL D. BABCOCK be appointed Treasurer, and that he be requested to acknowledge in the papers of the day the contributions received.

5.—That in soliciting provisions the committee especially invite contributions of bacon, pork, lard, sugar, potatoes, kiln dried corn meal, white beans, hard bread and flour, the articles particularly needed at this time.

6.—That suitable arrangements be immediately made to receive such contributions.

A communication was received from the New-York and Washington Steamship Company, tendering the free use of their transport, *Rececca Clyde*, to convey provisions to Savannah. The proffer was accepted and called forth a vote of thanks. After the reading of a long appeal calling on all who had means at their disposal to give liberally toward the charitable object of relieving the people of Savannah, the meeting adjourned.

The Savannah Sufferers.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 5, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is the general opinion that the appeal of the people of Savannah has not been properly met by the Chamber of Commerce, and that, as the appeal is made to the citizens of New-York, a public meeting should be called to take measures to respond to it.

With few exceptions, the people of this city consider that not only is it our duty to aid our repentant fellow-countrymen, but that this appeal affords an opportunity to show the people of the Southern States that they have but to lay down their arms and they will be received with friendship and forgiveness by the magnanimous liberal people of the North.

Let a public meeting be called by some of the prominent citizens of this city, to carry out the friendly wishes of our people.

Truly yours, AN ABOLITIONIST.

Aid for Savannah.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 9.

A large number of merchants and leading men of Boston met in Faneuil Hall to-day, to inaugurate measures for sending food and other necessary supplies to the people of Savannah. Mayor LINCOLN presided. Resolutions were adopted to effect the object of the meeting, and a committee was appointed to receive contributions. Addresses were made by Mayor LINCOLN, Col. JULIAN ALLEN, EDWARD EVERETT and others. Hearty sympathy with the purpose of the gathering was manifested throughout the proceedings, and at the adjournment three cheers were given for Savannah and SHERMAN.

The Morris and Essex Railroad.

The late collission in the Bergen Tunnel has revived the uneasiness felt by those compelled to travel over the Morris and Essex Railroad at the alleged lack of proper vigilance to guard against accidents, and yesterday morning a meeting of passengers, presided over by Mr. W. J. BEEBE, was improvised on board the ferry-boat *Hoboken*, as she was making her trip to this side the river. After brief and spirited speeches a committee of five commuters was appointed to take the matter in charge, and to urge upon the managers of the road the necessity of immediately adopting certain precautions. The manner in which the ferry-boats have frequently been over-crowded has lately given rise to considerable excitement. A committee of passengers appointed to remonstrate against this abuse, waited upon the Superintendent of the Ferry a short time ago, and were answered that the matter should be looked after and that teams should not be allowed to trespass upon the space set apart for passengers. A few mornings since, however, upon the deck hands of the ferry-boat attempting to override this pledge, the passengers took the business into their own hands, and as they were armed with umbrellas, presented such a serried array to the teams as they attempted to pass on board the boat, that they easily and effectually repelled their advance. The occurrence caused quite a stir, although it has not effectually remedied the evil complained of. A larger number of boats, that more frequent trips may be made, are imperatively demanded by the increased travel which the change of the terminus of the Morris and Essex Railroad to Hoboken has thrown upon this ferry. Then two ferrymasters should be regularly detailed to attend the gates during those hours of the day when the largest number of passengers are crossing, as individuals are frequently belated in consequence of the inability of one ferrymaster to take the tickets.

Facts about the Internal Revenue.

CHEERFUL RESPONSE OF THE PEOPLE—THE COLLECTORS ENTHUSIASTIC—INTERESTING FIGURES—THE HIGHEST TAX IN THE THIRD DISTRICT, $17,515 96, AND THE LOWEST, SIX CENTS.

The new law, in spite of its crudities and imperfections, and the embarrassments which lie in the way of its complete enforcement, is nevertheless augmenting the resources of the Federal Treasury, and strengthening the hands of the Government in a most encouraging ratio.

With such amendments in some of its provisions as are conceded to be wise and practical, and such improvements in the machinery of its operations as are necessary and feasible, it will fully meet the reasonable expectations of the country, and prove "more terrible to its foes" than an "army with banners."

The people meet its acknowledged requirements with that cheerfulness and alacrity, which are mainly inspired by an unwavering faith in the certain triumph of the Government in its struggle with treason and rebellion, and a determination to uphold and perpetuate that nationality to which, in the spirit of the fathers, they have pledged "their lives and fortunes." They welcome from all sources evidences of the success of those measures which have been devised to meet the exigencies of the time, and to rescue the Government from that financial peril incident to the present fearful crisis in its career and destiny. There is much practical utility in those occasional bulletins from the Treasury, which make their way through the press to the patient tax-paying public, giving them assurances from time to time of the happy fruits of their self-sacrificing patriotism. Of such is the announcement that on the 3d inst., the Internal Revenue receipts at Washington, amounted to upwards of $4,000,000. It affords an illustration of the improved working of the new law, and a most cheerful augury for the future. We are furnished with another illustration as significant and encouraging, nearer home.

The Thirty-second District, embracing only the First, Second and Fourth Wards of this city, furnishes a record for the last month, (December,) of which both the district and the Government have reason to be proud. The amount assessed for said month exceeds $2,000,060. The amount collected and accounted for to the department amounts to the handsome total of $1,015,000, of which only about $30,000 is found under the head of "Special Income." The collections for the corresponding month of last year, (1863,) under the old law, were less than $300,000. If certain amendments which are now being urged with the best hopes of success, should be engrafted upon the law at the present session of Congress, there will be no risk in estimating the revenue from this district alone at $40,000,000 for the current year.

This would be an exceedingly "healthy" result, taken in connection with the fact that the entire receipts of the Internal Revenue Bureau at Washington, during the first six months of its existence, was under $12,000,000.

For the same period ending December 31, 1864 the receipts of the Bureau at Washington was $97,000,000, and for the month of December alone the amount exceeded $22,000,000. In this city a spirit of happy rivalry exists among the several collectors to make their returns to the Department at Washington as speedily as possible, and present indications are the revenue derived from assessments in New-York for the last quarter will be an increase of nearly ten per cent over the receipts of the preceding quarter.

The annual report of the United States Assessor, for the Third Congressional District of Brooklyn, is now nearly completed for the year ending May, 1864. The report shows a total amount of taxes assessed in the district to be nearly three millions of dollars. The amount has nearly all been collected, and the cost of its collection, it is said, will not exceed between two and three per cent. The highest income-tax paid by any citizen in the district, is that of Mr. HORACE B. CLAFLIN, which amounts to $17,515 96, and the lowest is that of Mr. JOSHUA COOKE, which amounts to the sum of six cents. The total amount realized from gold plate is only $2; while silver plate brings in the sum of $3,309 09.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

BOILER EXPLOSION AT THE GEORGE WASHINGTON FIRE—INQUEST BEFORE CORONER WILDEY.—On Friday last a steam boiler exploded on board the wrecking schooner *John Curtin*, at Pier No. 9, North River, and HAMILTON MERRITT, the engineer, was killed and blown overboard, and his brother, Capt. ISRAEL MERRITT, special agent of the Board of Underwriters, was severely scalded. Coroner WILDEY impanneled a jury on Saturday, and yesterday several witnesses were examined, among them Mr. JOSEPH C COFFEE, of No. 56 Barclay-street, Chief of the Boiler Inspection Bureau. Mr. COFFEE, having heard several statements, examined the *Curtin's* boiler, and expressed the opinion that at the time of the explosion the boiler was carrying a far too great pressure of steam, there being, probably, from 100 to 125 pounds to the square inch, when only about 75 pounds pressure could be carried with perfect safety. Other testimony showed that the engineer threw a pailful of water into the furnace with a view of quenching the flames, and that the explosion followed. The jury found a verdict accordingly, and, in view of the fact that the schooner's boiler had been five years in use without inspection, recommended that henceforth all steam boilers be inspected frequently under direction of the proper authorities.

MEETING OF STREET CLEANERS.—Yesterday morning a largely attended meeting of cartmen and laborers employed in street cleaning was held in the Apollo Rooms, to take action in reference to getting pay for their labor. THOMAS LYNCH, President of the Cartmen's and Laborers' Association, occupied the Chair and stated the object of the meeting. Considerable discussion ensued and much indignation was manifested against the Citizens' Association for what was termed their "interference" in the matters between them and the City Inspector. On motion of Mr. JOHN HANLON it was unanimously resolved not to recognize the Citizens' Association or receive pay from them for their labor. A committee was appointed to visit the Comptroller, who informed them he could do nothing, and suggested that they call on the Corporation Counsel. The committee then visited the City Inspector's office, where they were received by Mr. L. H. BOOLE, Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, who informed them that checks had been drawn for the amounts due, and would be handed to them in a few days.

CITY NOTES.—Resolutions of respect for the memory of the late JAMES LENOX KENNEDY, who was Treasurer of the New-York Institution for the Blind, have been adopted by the Board of Managers. The resolutions are signed by AUGUSTUS SCHELL, President, and T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary....Prof. J. N. POMEROY will commence a course of free lectures on "Constitutional Law" to-morow (Wednesday) evening, at the New-York University....Prof. W. S. HUTCHINGS, the famous lightning calculator, and JAMES MURPHY, the giant boy, arrived from California on Saturday last in the steamer *Golden Rule*....Miss LAURA HARRIS, the young *débutante*, who was to have appeared as prima donna in WERTHEIMER'S italian opera "Buffa," last week, and was prevented by illness, announces a grand concert in this city on Monday, the 23d inst....Hon. HORACE GREELEY will lecture this evening before the Horticultural Association of the American Institute, at their rooms in the Cooper Union Building. Subject—"Trees."

HAVE CORPORATIONS SOULS?—We believe the law answers in the negative. Yet the Secretary of the new Bureau of Employment at No. 35 Chambers-street, Col. C. C. NOTT, informs us that a large railroad corporation is the first person who has offered a disabled officer the position of a first-class book-keeper. Employers with souls must remember that officers are now discharged more quickly than privates; that sixty days disability turns them out of service, and that many a good book-keeper comes back shorn of a limb or arm, to find his old stool occupied and no new place vacant.

THE SKATING SEASON.—The ice was superb yesterday everywhere, and greatly enjoyed by thousands. On Thursday there will be a grand fancy dress carnival at the Fifth-avenue Pond, for which great preparations are being made.

From the Army of the Potomac—Execution of Deserters.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday, Jan. 7.

There is nothing new to report on the lines in front of Petersburgh. Some shelling took place near the Appomattox yesterday morning, but without any important result.

Four deserters were executed yesterday. One was hung, and three were shot. The first was W. THORNTON, of the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth New-York, for having deserted to the enemy. The others were: JOHN BENSON, Fifth New-Hampshire; PETER M. COX, Fourth New-Jersey; and MICHAEL WOOL, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania.

Some fifteen deserters from the enemy came in this morning, four of them being cavalrymen, with their horses and equipments.

A party of poor whites, numbering about 25, said to be lately inmates of a poorhouse in Prince George County, came into the lines yesterday, and were sent north to-day. They were forced to leave on account of the scarcity of food in the distric where they had lived, and looked as though they had suffered for the bare necessaries of life for some time.

W. D. McGREGOR.

Evening Exchange.

$45,000	Amer. Gold...	226⅞	100	Cleve. & Pitts....	95
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	118	400	do. s3	95¾
100	Erie R. b3	84	200	do. b5	96
200	do. s3	84	50	Ch. & R. I. R.	104
300	do.	84	100	do.	104¼
100	Hudson R. R.	109	900	Chic. & N. W. R. ...	40¾
100	do. s10	109	100	do. b3	40¾
100	M. S. & N. I.	74⅛	100	C. & N. W. Pr.	71¾
200	do. b3	74⅛	100	Quick M. Co. b3	99
700	do.	74⅛	100	Mar. Min. Co.	14¾
100	do. s3	74⅛			

Aestheticoneuralgicon.

"From Brooklyn Eagle."

If we do not become wiser and better as the world advances, it is not for a lack of fresh discoveries and new inventions. Within the last quarter of the present century, science and art have achieved great distinctions. No sooner has curiosity been satisfied with the result attained by the application of some new principles, than we are called upon to examine some fresh discovery or some invention—probably more astonishing than its predecessor. These discoveries and inventions are not confined to one or two departments—but belong to almost every branch—and of all of them may it be said—that they tend to increase the material wealth and comfort of the masses. In some departments, it is true, the results have not been so satisfactory as in others; and it may, at first view, seem strange that the results have been least in that department which would most tend to the benefit of humanity—we mean medicine. Physicians differ widely, not only as to nature, but the cure of diseases. The Allopathist sneers at the infinitesmal globules and frillets of the Homeopathist. The Homeopathist in turn characterizes the practice of the Allopathist as legalized butchery, while the Hydropathist gives the cold shoulder, and throws cold water on both systems. Thus doctors differ. It is not, however, to be inferred that the science of medicine is not based on principles or that it is mere guess work. Facts numerous, well-established—classified in regular order—have been carefully collected, and from these conclusions, logically drawn, have served to form theories, but the difference alluded to among doctors, which has become proverbial, arises from the application of remedial agents in effecting a cure, particular departments, too, of medical science, results, fixed and determinate, can be obtained, and in some of these departments, too, which were least understood by the profession generally. These remarks naturally suggest themselves on the examination of a machine which, we think, is destined to relieve many a sufferer, as well as to reward the ingenious and learned inventor. The inventor and owner of this complicated instrument is the renowned Doctor Von Eisenberg, a gentleman who holds high rank in our city as an Oculist and Aurist. He studied at two of the most renowned medical schools on the Continent of Europe, under competent authorities, and was led, at a comparatively early part of his career, to devote his attention more particularly to the diseases of the Eye and Ear. Continued and successful practice, close application, and, we may add, enthusiasm in these special branches of medical and surgical science, has rendered his name famous as a Benefactor to sufferers in Europe and in America. The result of his labors is the Aestheticoneuralgicon, his new instrument, the means of which suffering may be alleviated and life prolonged. This scientific machine is an invention of great importance to mankind. A number of the most intelligent members of the medical science have already pronounced it to be invaluable for the cure by inhalation of Chronic Catarrh, pulmonary diseases and Asthma, and for the removal of the unhealthy collection of mucus which frequently induce lung and throat affections. Taste and smell are often impaired, or even temporarily destroyed by an inflammatory state of the mucous membrane. A common cold is sufficient to cause this, and when neglected they are permanently destroyed, much to the regret of the sufferer, who can now find relief by means of the Dr. Von Eisenberg Invention.

WAS IT LEGERDEMAIN?—The following amusing letter respecting the magical effects of the nitrous oxide gas is published by permission of the author:

PORTCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1864.

Mr. Thomas Woodward:

MY DEAR "TOM:" Some sixty-odd years ago, we, then lads, were at times much amused by the *vocal music of the barn*, where our happy fellows were wont to indulge in singing ballads of a very primitive character; and among them there was one that pleased us more than all the others, which jingled off somewhat after this manner: "Adam was laid in a slumber, while *a rib* was removed from his side; and, when he awoke in *wonder*, he beheld a *most beautiful bride*." I know you must remember it, for we have laughed at it scores of times since we became men. We were most tickled by what *we deemed* the extreme hyperbolic character of the whole song. But, "Tom!" I *now think* that there was no hyperbole, exaggeration, or any manner of fiction in it, and that it was but a true, simple recital of facts. A little while ago, you know, there was a fellow they called "Anderson, the Wizard of the North," who kept the world "agape" by his necromancy. We have a greater wizard than he, and, as I think, more useful, and not less wonderful, who makes people gape, indeed, and gape to some purpose. I yesterday went to this wizard, (Dr. COLTON, No. 19 Cooper Institute, whom I saw there,) and asked him if he was the magician who took teeth out by legerdemain or witchcraft? "Yes, Sir." Then, please go on with your hocus-pocus, and out with these six teeth of mine, that have of late become a nuisance to me. Then I was bidden to open my mouth (gape.) I did, and it was propped open by a cork. A *bag of wind* was handed to me, out of which I filled my lungs, and then was "laid in a slumber;" and when the doctor, or magician, or whatever he be, gave me a gentle shake to rouse me up, I awoke, and then I was kindly assured that my teeth were out; and, but for such assurance, I should not presently have known it. I was at no time conscious of anything being done in a mechanical way, or indeed in any way, during the time I lay in a "slumber," and I, as Adam had, awoke in a "wonder," under the belief—to which belief I still adhere—that no resort at all was had to any of the appliances usual in extracting teeth, and that the Doctor is *in reality in league with the evil one*.

God bless you. Your brother as ever,

GEORGE WOODWARD.

MR. THOMAS WOODWARD, New-York.

—[*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Colds and Coughs.—Sudden changes of climate are sources of *Pulmonary and Bronchial affections.* Experience having proved that simple remedies act speedily when taken in the early stage of disease, take at once "*Brown's Bronchial Troches,*" let the Cold, Cough or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off.

Dr. T. Merwin, of Boston, was cured of baldness of seven years' standing, by the use of BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

"All's well that ends well," and if you would be well and keep well, invigorate the stomach, and tone and regulate the liver and bowels with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. So shall you 'scape the ailments of this inclement season, and look back in the Spring well pleased to have avoided, by so simple a means, the many perils of the Winter season.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Read the Biography of Farragut,
(with steel Portrait,)
in January number of the
UNITED STATES SERVICE MAGAZINE.

It contains also an important letter from Gen. Sherman, &c., &c., and is a number of unusual interest and value. For sale by all newsdealers. Sent postpaid for 50 cents.

C. B. RICHARDSON, Publisher,
No. 441 Broadway, New-York.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GOLD MEDAL
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, J. Satter and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS. A full assortment of the above celebrated instruments at O. BAUER & CO.'S WAREROOMS, No. 544 BROADWAY, N. Y.

President Petroleum Company.
President, Venango County, Penn.,
Office No. 71 Broadway, New-York, having valuable oil boring lands on Alleghany River, Hemlock and Porcupine Creeks and McCreas Run, of ten miles in extent, invite proposals for leasing portions for oil-boring purposes.
AMORY EDWARDS, President.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Second-Hand Safes.
In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale very cheap.
MARVIN & Co., No. 265 Broadway.

Weed Sewing Machine Co.'s Highest Premium, Lock Stitch Machines, No. 506 Broadway, N. Y.

Burdsall's Arnica Liniment.—An infallible cure for Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Inflammation, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. Depot, No. 81 Barclay-st., New-Yord.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch and lock-stitch sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silks elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Old Eyes Made New.
A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses.—Dr. RIGGS' Hard Rubber Truss, Varicocele Truss, Supporters, Suspensories, etc. etc. No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Important to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately, depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States.

Price 35 cents a bottle.

Counterfeits! Counterfeits! Parties Dealing in my preparations are warned against purchasing any Pills and Ointment represented as being mine that do not have my private revenue stamp on each box or pot, and the words "Hollaway, New-York," water-marked in the book of directions. The counterfeits are now offered for sale in this city. Any party who will detect them will receive a handsome reward by applying to the undersigned.
THOS. HOLLOWAY,
No. 80 Maiden-lane.

We Assert it Boldly.—There are no other medicines so reliable, effectual and convenient as HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, always ready for use. They are invaluable to the soldier exposed to wounds, sores, fevers and bowel complaints. They never fail. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor.—No family can do without this invaluable remedy. It allays the agony of burns almost instantly; it is a certain cure for piles, and reduces the most violent inflammations. For cuts, bruises, chilblains, corns and rheumatism, it is a never failing remedy, healing even small-pox and burns without scar. Wholesale and retail at depot No. 43 Liberty-st. 25 cents a box.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability: Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes.—THE BEST FIRE PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD, DEPOT No. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, black or brown, reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists.

MARRIED

MCLEAN—WORDIE.—On Thursday, Dec. 22, by Rev. R. S. Foster, ROBERT MCLEAN and JANE WORDIE, both natives of Scotland.

DIED.

ALLEN.—At Ravenswood, L. I., on Sunday, Jan. 8, 1865, TRISTRAM ALLEN, aged 47 years.

The friends of the family and of his brother-in-law, Willy Wallack, are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

Boat leaves James-slip at 12 o'clock, and 34th-st. every 10 minutes, for Hunter's Point, where carriages will be in waiting to convey friends to the house.

BACON.—On Sabbath morning, Jan. 8, at South Orange, N. J., MARY ALBERTSON, daughter of Francis and Anna H. Bacon, aged 2 years and 5 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of E. Pollock, Esq., South Orange, on Wednesday, 11th inst., at 3:30 P. M. Train by Morris and Essex Railroad leaves foot of Barclay-st. at 2 P. M., returning same afternoon at 5 P. M.

BROWNING.—At Madison, N. J., on Sabbath evening, 8th inst., MASON B. BROWNING.

His relatives and friends and those of his father-in-law, John H. Brower, are invited to attend his funeral services, on Wednesday, 11th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, at Rev. Mr. Van Dyke's Church, corner of Clinton and Remsen sts., Brooklyn.

CLARK.—Suddenly, on Monday, Jan. 9, of scarletina, IRA W. CLARK.

The friends and members of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, 11th inst., at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 21 Hamilton-st. The members of Lodge No. 23, U. O. of O. F. and Boarding Masters' Association, are also invited to attend.

DALRYMPLE.—On Sunday, Jan. 8, ELIZABETH, relict of James Dalrymple, in the 83d year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family, and those of her sons, William, Alexander and John, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 23 Hammond-st., on Tuesday, 10th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

GUION.—On Monday, Jan. 9, THEODORE GUION, eldest son of the late Leonard Guion, aged 33 years, 9 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 321 East 4th-st. The remains will be conveyed to New-Rochelle on Thursday morning for interment

☞ California papers please copy.

HOLT.—On Monday, Jan. 9, of scarlet fever, SOPHIA, youngest child of Constance and Robert S. Holt, in the 4th year of her age.

HODGSON.—On Saturday, Jan. 7, HELLEN HODGSON, wife of Joshua Hodgson, in the 54th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, in 1st-av., near 85th-st., on Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock.

☞ Montreal papers please copy.

MILLS.—At Smithtown, L. I., on Friday, Jan. 6, WILLIAM WICKHAM MILLS, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, on Tuesday at 1 o'clock.

ROWE.—At Fort Washington, on Friday, Jan. 6, of congestion of the brain, KATE LIVINGSTON, only child of Thomas P. and Kate L. Rowe.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 10th inst., at 1 o'clock. Train leaves Chambers-st. depot at 11:30 A. M.

TURNER.—On Monday, 9th inst., after a brief illness, EDITH L. TURNER, only daughter of the late Dr. William Turner and Louisa W. Turner, aged 15 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon, 12th inst, at 2½ o'clock, from No. 105 East 31st-st.

WATERMAN.—In this city, on Sunday, Jan. 8, JOSIAH WATERMAN, in the 41st year of his age.

WELCH.—On Saturday, Jan. 7, ELLA, only daughter of Jeremiah and Emily J. Welch, aged 1 year, 6 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Jan. 10, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 45 Orchard-st.

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.

The Public and Profession are invited to examine Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificia teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 832 Broadway. Hours 9 till 5.

Can refer to patients of the highest respectability.

EAGLE GAS STOVES,
FOR
HEATING AND COOKING.

Every stove warranted as represented.

Call or send for descriptive catalogues.

EAGLE GAS STOVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 474 Broadway, New-York.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,
ONE OF THE OLDEST
AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES
IN THE WORLD FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS,
And all diseases of the THROAT, LUNGS and CHEST.

It does not dry up a cough and leave the seeds of consumption in the system, but loosens it and cleanses the lungs of all impurities. Price one dollar a bottle.

FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New-York.
S. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston.
AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

FANS, NEW STYLES, JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS.

TWO, THREE, FIVE, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN to THIRTY DOLLARS EACH. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LIFE INSURANCE.—A NEW-YORK LIFE INsurance is in want of a general agent for the State of Illinois or for Chicago alone. A liberal arrangement can be made with a party thoroughly experienced in the life insurance business and competent in all other respects for the position. None others need apply. Address Box No. 774, City Post-office.

PAPER COLLARS—$1,50 PER HUNDRED, 10 for 15 cents; a first-class article in every respect. A sample sent by mail for 5 cts. 100,000 for sale at P. F. SMITH & FOWLER'S retail department, No. 3 PARK-ROW.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE "TIMES" REVIEW OF McCLELLAN
BY WILLIAM SWINTON.
PRICE 15 CENTS.

A few copies of this valuable document, which has attracted so much attention, are for sale at the TIMES Office. Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of 15 cents.

DISEASES OF THE

THROAT AND LUNGS.

Editor of New-York Times:

Permit me to call the attention of your readers to the fact that I have retired from general practice, and will in future devote my time and attention exclusively to the treatment of the diseases of the

RESPIRATORY ORGANS,

by my peculiar system of

SPECIFIC TOPICAL MEDICATION.

An extensive and constant practice of over thirty years, during which a large share of my studies, time and attention have been devoted to the treatment of diseases of the THROAT and LUNGS, have enabled me to introduce most important improvements both in the examination and treatment of these organs, by which I have obtained results that attracted the attention of the medical world both in this country and in Europe. This system enables me to convey remedial agents directly to the affected parts, in a manner not attained by any other known method. These are applied in connection with such general treatment as each individual case requires and an extensive experience in that class of diseases suggests. It has proved itself of the greatest value in the following diseases:

CHRONIC CATARRH,
THROAT AFFECTIONS,
LARYNGITIS,
AFFECTIONS OF THE VOICE,
DYPHTHERIA,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS,
CONSUMPTION,

and all the various diseases of the lungs.

The reputation of my peculiar system does not depend upon future experiments, paid-for newspaper puffs, or upon the result obtained in a few selected favorable cases, but has been tested in an extensive practice of over thirty years, both in Europe and this country, in a large number of cases of every description, with the most gratifying results. Living witnesses of the highest respectability residing here and elsewhere, whose names and residence will be cheerfully furnished at the office, will substantiate beyond all doubt the complete success of my treatment.

In retiring from the extensive general practice in which I have been engaged for upward of thirty years, and in concentrating my efforts exclusively upon the treatment of the respiratory organs—a class of diseases so prevalent in this country, and so inimical to life, I yield only to the constantly increasing demand made upon my time by office practice, and in departing from the strict rules of medical ethics, so far as to avail myself of the press as a medium for the introduction of my system to the public at large, I discharge a duty which I owe to those to whom my varied and extensive experience and acknowledged skill might be of vital importance, and who could not be reached through any other channel.

Well knowing the prejudice existing by a portion of the community against specialists, particularly (and frequently justly so) against advertising ones, I think it due to myself to state that I am a regularly educated physician, and have been engaged in the general practice of medicine for upward of thirty years, the last half of which has been spent in this city. I am not only a member of various medical societies, but have the honor to be the founder of several of them, and have, since the commencement of my professional career, constantly contributed the result of my observations to some of the best medical journals of the day.

The proofs of each and every statement here put forth can be readily substantiated, and will cheerfully be exhibited to those interested. This course is rendered necessary by the fact that public confidence has been sadly undermined by some of the medical mountebanks who infest our city, who have *advertised* in various papers throughout the country, ficticious biographies of themselves, the statements of which differ as widely from their known antecedents as truth differs from falsehood. In order to find new dupes these gentry have to resort to new dodges, and the eye of the public is consequently often greeted with the startling announcement of some new mechanical and pretended scientific contrivance, which, for a more complete mystification, is endowed with some strange-sounding Greek name, as unintelligible to the inventor as it is to the general reader.

The mischief done by these empirics, who usually lack the very first rudiments of a medical education, is truly deploring. They not only frequently injure their victims by improper treatment, but also discourage them by their eclatant failures to perform what they promised from making more judicious efforts for their recovery.

In respectfully inviting the critical scrutiny of a discriminating public into my past record, I feel confident it will fully sustain all I have deemed it necessary to state, to avoid being confounded with that class of imposters to whom I have above referred. Hoping sincerely that your readers will not regard me as egotistical, even though I have spoken in a strain seemingly so, I remain

Yours, respectfully,

B. SEGNITZ, M. D.,
NO. 125 NINTH-STREET,
Eighth Door West of Broadway.

☞ Office hours from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000,
DIVIDED INTO 200,000 SHARES,
AT..$5 PER SHARE.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE,
TO A LIMITED NUMBER OF SHARES,
$2 50 PER SHARE.
STOCK ISSUED FULL PAID.
$50,000 CASH APPROPRIATED AS A WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT.	VICE-PRESIDENT.
ISAIAH LUKENS.	WM. M. STEWART.
TREASURER.	SECRETARY.
WM. D. SMITH,	E. J. HARRISOM.

DIRECTORS.
ISAIAH LUKENS, W. D. SMITH,
ROBERT SMITH, B. TALMAGE CUSHMAN,
W. M. STEWART.

THE PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY CONSISTS OF THE FOLLOWING.

1. The *fee simple* of 1,366 acres, known as the "Cotter Farm," on Big Broken-Straw Creek, and on the line of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, one and a half miles west of Garland, Pittsfield Township, Warren County, Pennsylvania. This land is situated in one of the best localities in the neighborhood. It takes in the whole of the valley for over a mile in extent, giving a frontage on the Broken-Straw Creek of over two miles. It also extends northward over the bluff, and takes in a considerable portion of the Blue Eye Run, a tributary of the Broken-Straw. Broken-Straw Creek takes its rise from the east side of the bluff, which gives rise to the celebrated Oil Creek, on the west side. It is navigable from the Cotter Farm to the Alleghany River, a distance of ten miles, and thus affords facilities for transportation by boat to Pittsburgh. As mentioned before, *the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad runs directly through the property on the bank of the creek, and thus it is brought in direct communication with the great oil markets, New-York and Philadelphia.* The bluffs rise from 400 to 600 feet, and in some places very abruptly. There is a dam built across the creek about midway on the property, giving immense water power to one of the finest and best constructed saw-mills in the country. This mill at present saws 6,000 feet of lumber per day with one single upright saw. A gang of saws can be added at a small cost, and the mill be made capable of yielding a revenue to the company at once equal to an ordinary producing well. The bluffs abound with pine, hemlock, etc., in such quantity as to keep the mill running for several years. In addition to the mill there is a very substantial and large frame house, several smaller ones, barns, stables, blacksmith shop, carpenter shop, etc.; in short, everything that an experience of a twenty years' residence taught the late owner to be necessary. The bottom land on the flat is good farming land, is cleared for the purpose, and is from 150 to 200 acres in extent. The farm abounds with choice spots for drilling, and with facilities for the purpose, such as few other lands possess. The ravines which intersect and form breaks between and through the hills, and which are favorite localities for wells, have fine streams, which will give sufficient water power to enable the company to immediately commence sinking several wells, thus saving the expense and delay in obtaining engines. A derrick can be built near the saw-mill, and gearing attached, thus making the mill to answer a double purpose. The "shows" of oil are equal, and, in many places, superior and more numerous, to those observed in what has proved to be the best localities in Oil Creek. About two miles from the farm, over the bluffs, the Hosmer Oil Company, of Philadelphia, are drilling two wells on the Hosmer Run, which empties into the Broken-Straw at Garland. These wells are giving the most gratifying evidence of the existence of oil in great quantities, and have established its presence in that region beyond a doubt. The Cotter Farm is situate about ten miles nearly due north of the now celebrated Tideoute, on the Alleghany River.

2. The *fee simple* of 1,167 acres on the North Salmon Creek, Tionesta Township, Forrest County, Penn., just over the border of Venango County. This land, as in the case of the Cotter Farm, takes in the valley as well as the bluffs on both sides, and is traversed by numerous ravines and little streams running into the Salmon Creek. The evidences of oil cannot be excelled—in fact, are so marked, and the formation of the land is so favorable to the existence of oil, that every oil-man visiting the region says, "Salmon Creek is bound to equal the world-renowned Oil Creek," and the speculating public have shown their faith in it by leasing or buying every acre of land from this company's territory to the mouth of the creek—about five miles—as well as up and down the Tionesta River for several miles. This property is situate about ten miles east of the Alleghany River. It abounds with the best description of timber—pine, cherry, hemlock, &c.—which can be made to yield a handsome revenue. There are also large deposits of Bituminous Coal, which can be worked, and will increase the profits of the company very materially. The development of the country is rapidly progressing. A well is being sunk half a mile from the property, two others two miles from it, and the Tionesta River is lined with them on each side for miles—one, at the mouth of Salmon Creek, now yielding oil, and all of them giving such indications while drilling that have heretofore only accompanied the sinking of the best wells on Oil Creek. In addition to this, the counties surrounding Forrest County—north, south, east and west—are all yielding oil, and give great strength to the supposition that Forrest County is in the centre of an immense basin of oil underlying that whole region of country.

A competent Superintendent—Mr. FRANK O. EVERS, who has had four years' experience in the business—has been appointed, and has commenced operations on the lands of the company.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF SHARES
will be sold at the abovementioned subscription price,
$2 50 PER SHARE,
which will be full paid, and $50,000 applied *immediately* to the development of the property, which is being rapidly pushed forward. Engines are already on the ground, and five wells are to be immediately sunk on the property, by the most experienced hands the region can produce, under competent superintendence.

From the above Prospectus it will be seen that the
"COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY"
offers unusual inducements to those wishing to invest in Oil Stocks. The extent of the property owned by them,
OVER FOUR SQUARE MILES,
the well-known productiveness of the surrounding region, and the facilities possessed by them for the immediate development of their territory at not more than two-thirds the usual cost, warrant the Directors in asserting that the "Cotter Farm Oil Company" will soon place itself among the first dividend-paying oil stock companies in the country.

This Company has declined to purchase *small interests in producing wells*, for the purpose of making it a "dividend-paying company," at the commencement, *as many others have*, and therefore, have precluded all possibility of a decrease of their stock from a partial or total cessation of the production of the wells, as so often occurs by the close proximity of neighboring companies in their operations.

Subscription books are opened, and subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the COMPANY received at their
OFFICES:
Nos. 42 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, and
23 and 24 WASHINGTON BUILDINGS,
Third-st., below Walnut, Philadelphia.

FINANCIAL.

GOODYEAR BROTHERS & DURAND
OFFER FOR SALE
$200,000
OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, DATED JUNE 1, 1864; DUE 1884, BEARING INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN PER CENT., PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY AT THE BROADWAY BANK.

These Bonds are part of an issue of the First Mortgage Bonds on the franchise of the road, its track, cars, horses, real estate and other corporate property.

This company owns the most valuable franchise in the City of New-York, having two branches, both commencing at Seventh-avenue—one runs down Seventh-avenue to and through Greenwich-avenue and Thompson-street, to Canal—the other runs down Broadway to Fourteenth-street, thence through University-place, &c., to Barclay-street, tapping Broadway at present at Broome and Barclay streets, with the privilege of tapping at Park-place and Duane-street.

Parties desiring a first-class security on one of the best city roads, are requested to call at our banking-house.

GOODYEAR BROTHERS & DURAND,
No. 18 Broad-st.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1881.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED 10-40 BONDS.
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.

NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN USUAL COMMISSION ALLOWED.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS COLLECTED OR PURCHASED.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.

Agreeably to the provisions of the trust mortgage, securing said bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Boston, until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 6th day of February, prox., for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of ninety-seven (97) of the one thousand dollar bonds of said company, or any portion thereof, payable Jan. 1, 1883; also, for any other bonds of said company, or of the Chicago and Aurora, or the Central Military Tract Railroad Company, for the sinking fund. JOHN N. DENISON,
BOSTON, Jan. 5, 1865. Chairman.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."

All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the drawing this day made of twenty-five of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company for redemption, the following Bonds numbered 80, 116, 141, 242, 293, 319, 400, 451, 464, 552, 606, 612, 748, 757, 765, 842, 857, 945, 990, 1087, 1168, 1217, 1314, 1372, 1383, were drawn by lot, and that the same will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of January next, the first day of the month being Sunday. The Bonds so drawn must be presented for payment within ten days of the 1st day of January next, under penalty of the forfeiture of the right of redemption under this drawing. By order of the Board.
DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

Notice is hereby given, that the Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company, falling due on the 1st day of January next, will be paid in Gold, on presentation at the office of the Company, on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of January next.
DATED 5th Dec., 1864. W. TITUS, Secretary.

GOODYEAR BROTHERS & DURAND,
BANKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Interest allowed on accounts subject to check at sight, as with banks. Collections on all accessible points at the lowest rates.

ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, R. R. STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c., bought and sold on commission. Orders in Philadelphia and Boston executed without extra charge. Coupons and interest on United States registered bonds collected.

CHAS. GOODYEAR, Banker, Schoharie Co. Bank.
GEO. GOODYEAR, New-Haven, Conn.
GEO. G. GOODYEAR. HARVEY DURAND.

AT A MEETING OF THE EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY, held at their office, No. 6 Broadway, the following Officers and Trustees were elected for the ensuing year:

AUGUSTUS EMBURY, President.
ARTHUR T. HURD, Secretary and Treasurer.

TRUSTEES.

J. C. Dayton, Wm. A. Fowler,
Augustus Embury, Jno. D. Wing,
Smith Fancher, A. W. Baker,
Frederick Lacey, E. F. Patchen,
Arthur T. Hurd.

The office of the Company will be at No. 74 Broadway, on and after 15th of January.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO.
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND,
OFFICE No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Dec. 20, 1864.

IN CONFORMITY TO THE CHARTER, the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at noon, on the THIRD WEDNESDAY (18th) of January next, at this office. Polls will be closed at 2 o'clock.

The transfer books will be closed on Jan. 8.
JAMES S. MACKIE, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the choice of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come legally before them, will be held at the Banking Rooms, No. 318 Broadway, on the 10th day of January next (being the second Tuesday of the month), commencing at 10 A. M. and closing at 1 P. M. W. H. FOSTER, Cashier.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of first mortgage bonds, series A, of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of the company, No. 12 Wall-st., on and after the third day of January, 1865.

Envelopes properly prepared to guard against errors, will be furnished on application.
C. BUTLER, President.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 10th January next. Polls open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1865, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND
BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 282 11th-st., between Avenues C and D,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this company and three inspectors of the next election, will be held at this office, No. 282 11th-st. on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
A. B. HODGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SUSQ. AND WYOMING VALLEY RAIL-
ROAD AND COAL COMPANY, TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1864.

THE STATED ANNUAL MEETING OF Stockholders and election for Directors, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, January 24, at 2 P. M. ELLIS POTTER, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Langdon Rolling Mill Company will be held at the office of the Company at Room No. 63 Trinity Buildings, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Trustees to serve for the ensuing year.
J. R. LAWRENCE, Treasurer and Sec'y.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1864.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF ELEVEN Directors, and for Inspectors of Election of this association, will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election will be held on TUESDAY, the 10th of January next, from 12 M. to 2 P. M. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

THE PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY
SHARES 250,000—PAR VALUE, $10.

The property of this Company will comprise a large interest in the celebrated COQUETTE and JERSEY Wells, and in fee, a large undeveloped oil property on Oil Creek and Pit Hole Creek. These properties were selected by the Phillips Brothers, the originators of the great Maple Shade Company, now paying from 14 to 16 per cent. per month.

The present net income from the above two running wells alone is from $20,000 to $25,000 per month. New wells are proposed to be immediately sunk on the undeveloped lands.

A limited number of shares, issued to the proprietors in payment for the above property may be obtained at the office of JEROME RIGGS & CO., No. 46 Exchange-place, New-York, at FOUR DOLLARS a share.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.

☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

BOOKS CLOSING !

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.
PROPERTY IN THE VERY HEART OF THE OIL REGIONS OF VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.

OFFICERS:
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, President.
ANDREW MEHAFFEY, Vice-President.
ANDREW V. STOUT, Treasurer.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary.
SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, Bankers.
WILLIAM H. ANTHON, ADAM C. ELLIS, Counsel.

TRUSTEES.

FRANCIS A. PALMER, President Broadway Bank, New-York; NATHAN RANDALL, Ex-President United States Telegraph Company, New-York; ALBERT H. NICOLAY, of Albert H. Nicolay & Co., Stock Auctioneers and Brokers, No. 52 William-st., New-York; EUGENE J. JACKSON, of Polhamius & Jackson, Bankers and Brokers, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York; EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary New-York Petroleum Stock Board and Broker, No. 30 Broad-st., New-York; ANDREW MEHAFFER, Philadelphia; FRANCIS A. GODWIN, Philadelphia; ROBERT CLARKSON, of Clarkson & Co., Bankers, No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; JAMES M. CLARK, Oil City Pennsylvania.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY.
No. 52 William-st., New-York.
No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

CAPITAL STOCK	300,000 SHARES.
NATIONAL PAR VALUE	$5 EACH.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE only	$2 PER SHARE.

Stock not subject to any further assessment. Fifty thousand shares or $100,000 reserved for working capital to develop this splendid oil property.

The great advantages that this company possesses over many is, that all its magnificent oil territory has a water front, being situated on the famous Oil Creek and the Alleghany River. The coal lands of the company are also of the greatest importance, as many works are now idle for the want of fuel. The company is now vigorously prosecuting its work, and the very extensive working capital of $100,000 is alone a sufficient guarantee that large and regular monthly dividends may be expected at an early day, which will cause the stock to rapidly rise in value.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The greater part of the Stock of this Company having been already taken in New-York, Philadelphia and other places, the Trustees give notice that the subscription books will positively close on
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18, 1865,
after which time no stock can be obtained at the subscription price.

SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS:
F. A. PALMER, at Broadway Bank, No. 237 Broadway, New-York.
POLHAMIUS & JACKSON, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 52 William-st., New-York.
CLARKSON & CO., No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
MELLEN, WARD & MOWER, Bankers, No. 20 Congress-st., Boston.
STEUART & CO., Bankers, Washington, D. C.

HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
NO. 44 PINE ST.,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES!
BUY AND SELL
QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND VOUCHERS,
5-20 BONDS,
1-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
7-30 LOAN, AND EVERY FORM OF U. S. SECURITIES.

We invite the attention of Banks and parties desiring short investments to our assortment of United States Six per Cent. Debt Certificates. We have them on hand due in every month of the year, at rates that pay better interest than any security in the market.

PETROLEUM.
SHREVE FARM OIL COMPANY.
CAPITAL $500,000
100,000 shares at $5 each.
10,000 shares only for sale at $2 each.

For the further development of this property, at the office, No. 20 Pine-st., room No. 5.

The property of this Company consists of eighty acres of land in fee simple, situated in Venango County, on the Alleghany River and Tionesta Creek, having a frontage of 93 rods on the river and 60 on the creek, and is located in what is now considered the most promising oil territory in Pennsylvania. A large flowing well has just been developed a few miles above this property on the creek. Machinery has been forwarded, and it is expected that at least two wells will be completed by Spring.

TRUSTEES:
ELY HOPPECK, C. V. B. OSTRANDER,
AMOS F. HATFIELD, LEVI APGAR,
EBEN'R BEADLESTON, ELISHA BROOKS,
HENRY BRUNER, JOHN C. TUCKER,
ERASTUS S. BROWN, EDGAR P. STARR,
LORING L. LOMBARD.
ELY HOPPOCK, President.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary and Treasurer.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS.

Western Union Telegraph,
Western Union Extension Telegraph,
American Telegraph,
United States Telegraph,
Adams' Express Company,
WANTED
BY
GEO. C. DUNBAR,
Dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks,
No. 46 PINE-ST.

OFFICE OF THE
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
PETROLEUM COMPANY,
NO. 52 WILLIAM-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1865.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

As the greater part of the stock of the New-York and Philadelphia Petroleum Company has already been taken by the first citizens of New-York, Philadelphia and elsewhere, and owing to its great demand as a permanent investment, the Trustees desire to give notice that only a limited number of shares can now be obtained at $2 each, and that the subscription books will positively close on
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18, 1865,
after which time no stock will be sold at the subscription price.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, President.
A. V. STOUT, Treasurer.
E. C. STEDMAN, Secretary.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.
This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.

OFFICERS.
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemheimer, Treas. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.

TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenboss, Henry Cohn,
Isaac Bemheimer, Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-
YORK, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of nine Directors and of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will be held at the Banking-house of this Bank, at Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 2d TUESDAY of January next, commencing at 12 o'clock at noon, and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 31 till after the said election.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders and Trustees of the WESTMORELAND PETROLEUM COMPANY of New-Brunswick, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 11th of January, 1865, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Clark & Sumner, No. 10 Pine-st. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted.
H. W. C. TWEDDLE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the FIBRE DISINTEGRATING COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 29 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, 1865, at 12 o'clock M. W. P. ARNOLD, Secretary.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1864.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING for election of directors will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1865, from 10 to 11 A. M.
C. DARLING, President.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

THE

RUSSELL FILE COMPANY.

Capital $500,000; divided into 25,000 shares, of $20 each.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $10 PER SHARE.

President,
GEORGE A. OSGOOD, Esq.
Vice-President,
I. B. WELLINGTON, Esq.
Trustees,
Hon. SIDNEY P. INGRAHAM, Jr.,
HENRY R. MORGAN, Esq.,
F. B. HASTINGS, Esq.,
WILLIAM COX, Esq.,
CHARLES LEDIARD, Esq.
Bankers and Subscription Agents,
Messrs. POLHAMIUS & JACKSON,
No. 43 Exchange-place,
and
Messrs. MILLS, KNICKERBACKER & CO.,
No. 26 Broad-st.
Treasurer,
WM. H. OSGOOD, Esq.

This company, having purchased the exclusive right of the recent invention for restoring worn out files, intend erecting a suitable factory, and for that purpose offer for sale, at their bankers, 5,000 shares of their capital stock, at $10 per share, par value being $20 per share. The company beg to inform the public that by this invention they will be able to restore and make, in every respect, equal to new, 300 dozen worn-out 12-inch files per day, at the trifling expense of 65 cents per dozen, and other sizes in proportion.

Everyone in any way connected or acquainted with any branch of mechanical industry, will at once appreciate the great value of such an invention, and the large field it offers for safe and profitable investment. The company beg to refer, for further particulars, to their prospectus, which can be obtained at their bankers, Messrs. MILLS, KNICKERBACKER & CO., No. 26 Broad-st., and Messrs. POLHAMIUS & JACKSON, No. 43 Exchange-place.

REMOVAL.

THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed to No. 156 Broadway, between Liberty-st. and Maiden-lane.

PETROLEUM

THE DUTCHMAN RUN OIL COMPANY
HAVE PURCHASED
3,000 ACRES OF OIL LANDS in Western Virginia for **$100,000.** $10,000 of this sum only remains to be taken, and can be subscribed for at our office,
IN SUMS OF NOT LESS THAN $1,000.

The lands are situated on Hughes River and Dutchman Run, in the best oil region of Western Virginia.

THE DUTCHMAN RUN OIL COMPANY will be formed under the laws of the State of New-York, and purchasers of the land will receive $8,000 IN STOCK FOR EVERY $1,000 SUBSCRIBED.

Those who have signified their intention to subscribe must do so by signing the subscription list at our office at once, as the books will be closed on or before the 10th of January, 1865.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON OIL COMPANY,
President HENRY LAMBERT, Boston
100,000 SHARES, PAR VALUE $5........ $500,000
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $3.

Producing lands on Cherry Run, Oil Creek, and in Western Virginia. TWO PER CENT *per month guaranteed.*

FIRST DIVIDEND, JANUARY 20, 1865.

Subscription books for both Companies now open at our office.
WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS,
No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

BROOKLYN PETROLEUM COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
100,000 SHARES AT $5 PER SHARE
OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
NO. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

OFFICERS:
ALEXANDER McCUE, Esq., President.
WILLIAM H. WALLACE, Esq., Vice-President.
WILLIAM A. FOWLER, Esq., Treasurer.
CHARLES LOWRY, Esq., Counsellor.

TRUSTEES:
ALEXANDER McCUE, Esq., No. 341 Fulton st., Brooklyn.
WM. H. WALLACE, Esq., No. 121 Washington-st., New-York.
ANDREW CARRIGAN, Esq., President of the Emigrant Savings Bank, Chambers-st., New-York.
WILLIAM A. FOWLER, Esq., No. 74 Broadway, New-York.
EDWARD R. JONES, Esq., corner Broome and Lewis sts., New-York.
EDWARD F. PATCHEN, Esq. (Messrs. T. Ketcham & Co.), No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.
CHARLES LOWRY, Esq., Montague-st., Brooklyn.
A. C. BURKE, M. D., No. 142 Union-st., Brooklyn.
WILLIAM M. LITTLE, Esq., (of Wyckoff & Little), Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

The property of this Company consists of 182 acres of good boring territory, in FEE SIMPLE, situate in the heart of the Oil Region, in Venango County, Pennsylvania, together with leases in wells, which are now producing a net product of nearly FORTY BARRELS PER DAY, sufficient to pay at once regular monthly dividends on the capital stock.

It also owns the ENTIRE WORKING INTEREST in two wells which are being bored with every indication of being fine producing wells.

It also owns interest in nine wells, now being sunk, which, when completed, will largely increase its revenue.

The Trustees are determined to make it rank among the best petroleum companies yet formed.

The subscription books, for a limited number of shares, are now open at the offices of Messrs. T. Ketchum & Co., No. 68 Wall-st.; Wm. H. Wallace, Esq., No. 131 Washington-st.; Wm. A. Fowler, Esq., No. 74 Broadway; E. R. Jones, Esq., City Mills, corner Broome and Lewis-sts., in the city of New-York; and Messrs. Wyckoff & Little, Montague-st., near Court; D. K. Ducker, Esq., No. 38 Fulton-st.; D. B. Powell, No. 77 Myrtle-av., in the City of Brooklyn; or of either of the Trustees.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.

We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS,
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BUTCHER'S AND DROVER'S BANK, on SATURDAY, 31st day of December, 1864.

RESOURCES.

1. Loans on Discounts		$1,280,198 21
2. Overdrafts		530 91
3. Due from Banks		56,553 00
4. Due from the Directors of the Bank	$89,412 89	
5. Due from Brokers		——
6. Real Estate		50,000 00
7. Specie		108,674 88
8. Cash Items, viz., Checks on other Banks		196,640 96
9. Stocks and Indebtedness Certificates		1,072,246 50
10. Bonds and Mortgages		1,500 00
11. Bills of Solvent Banks and Legal-tender Notes		186,266 00
12. Bills of Suspended Banks		——
13. Loss and Expense Account		38,803 56
Total		$2,985,414 02

LIABILITIES.

1. Capital		$800,000 00
2. Circulation Registered	$231,000	
Circulation not Registered	——	
Total	231,000	
Less Notes on hand	124,154—	106,846 00
3. Profits		217,000 09
4. Due to Banks		297,968 31
5. Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors for Dividends		2,102 50
6. Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		——
7. Due Depositors, on demand		1,561,497 12
8. Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads, Dividends unpaid		——
Total		$2,985,414 02

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—B. LEWIS, Jr., President and ROBERT P. PERRIN, Cashier of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, a Banking Association located and doing business at New-York in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 31st day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
B. LEWIS, Jr., President.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 9th day of January, 1865.
G. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THERE will be a meeting of the stockholders of this company on the 23d day of January inst., at noon, at the office of the company, to take into consideration the present condition of the company's affairs, and to express their wishes in respect to its future management.

Transfer Books will be closed from the evening of the 17th to the morning of the 24th inst.
DATED Jan. 9, 1865. W. TITUS, Secretary.

COAL AND OIL LANDS.—WE HAVE LEFT with us, for sale, sixteen thousand acres of coal lands in Elk County, Pennsylvania, lying near the Clarion River, supposed to be good oil lands. Also, about sixty-five acres of excellent oil territory on the Alleghany River, below Franklin. MEYLERS & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE,
No. 71 BROADWAY, Corner of RECTOR-ST.

NOTICE.—THE SECRETARY OF THE PUBLIC Board, for the sale of Petroleum Stocks, will attend daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., at the Rooms of the board, No. 71 Broadway, corner of Rector-st., for the purpose of receiving subscriptions thereto.

FINANCIAL.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
EMPIRE CITY PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The Empire City Petroleum Company is a corporation, organized under the laws of the State of New-York, with a capital of $1,000,000, divided into 200,000 shares, of the par value of $5 each, the shareholders of which are exempt from all personal liability. One hundred thousand dollars working capital.

The books are now opened for a limited number of subscriptions, at the following offices:

"*In New-York City,*" Messrs. J. C. DAYTON & CO., No. 107 Front-st.; WM. M. PARKS, Esq., No. 19 Broad-st.; WM. A. FOWLER, Esq., No. 74 Broadway, and at the office of the Company, No. 74 Broadway.

"*In Boston,*" JACOB STANWOOD, Esq., No. 9 North Market-st., and JOHN S. JOY, Esq., No. 190 Hanover st.

"*In Albany,*" R. S. & P. CUSHMAN, Broadway, and EDSON & CO., Hudson-st.

TRUSTEES.
J. C. DAYTON, Esq., firm J. C. Dayton & Co., No. 107 Front-st., New-York.
HENRY K. SHELDON, Esq., firm Shelden, Hoyt & Co., No. 43 Chambers-st., New-York.
EBEN BARTON, firm Wm. Edgar Bird & Co., New-York.
WM. M. PARKS, Esq., No. 19 Broad-st. New-York.
WM. A. FOWLER, No. 74 Broadway, New-York.
JACOB STANWOOD, Boston.
R. S. CUSHMAN, Albany.
AUGUSTUS EMBURY, New-York.
FRANKLIN EDSON, Albany.
President—J. C. DAYTON.
Secretary and Treasurer—JAMES M. WESTERVELT.

The property of this company has been selected, with care, by merchants of this city, aided by practical judges of oil property. The interests which are now actually developed are producing $744 per day, or over 2 per cent. per month on the capital; and this, it is to be remembered, is the present income from the wells of the company; and it is confidently expected that the yield will be quadrupled, as soon as the wells now going down are completed. This company consider of vital importance the good management of its affairs at the wells, and its business at that point shall be administered with faithfulness and energy.

FEE SIMPLE INTERESTS.

NO. 1.
112 acres on Cherry Run, about 5 miles from Oil City, running straight from the Reed Well to Walnut Bend, 190 rods in the Run. Competent judges assert this to be the best of all the oil regions, lying directly between the great oil basins of Cherry Run and Walnut Bend. Should one well prove good, of which there is scarcely a doubt, this property will prove of great value. Good bonuses are being offered by oil men for leases on this property.

NO. 2.
One hundred and sixty acres on Big Hickory Creek, Alleghany River, within 160 rods of the River, has several small streams of water running through it, and a large portion of it is excellent boring land. A number of wells are now going down in the neighborhood of this property, and with good premise of oil.

NO. 3.
¼ undivided interest of 119 acres, on Sugar Creek, two miles below Cooperstown. Oil worth $22 per bbl., is found here. One well down now, about being tested, and two more wells going down at once.

LEASED INTERESTS.

NO. 4.
⅛ of the working interest in Lot No. 10, Lamb Farm, Cherry Run. This is a fine site, right on the Creek, and only half a mile above the celebrated Reed Well, now flowing 300 bbls. per day. There is a well now going down on this property.

NO. 5.
¼ working interest in one acre, Lot No. 1, Lamb Farm, Cherry Run, well now going down, night and day; has fine 16 horse-power engine, entirely new, and all appurtenances. Creek runs directly through it.

NO. 6.
⅝ working interest in Faunce Well, lease No. 19 Smith Farm, Cherry Run, next lease to the Auborn Well, with entire engine and all appurtenances. Well pumping 40 bbls. per day, and another well going down in which we have the whole working interest, as well as the entire interest in the balance of the lease.

NO. 7.
Whole working interest in Lease No 7, on Schafer Farm, Alleghany River, at mouth of Pithole Creek, for ⅝ of all the oil. Lease of 49 years, and 1½ acres of land.

NO. 8
Whole working interest in Lease No. 23, Keister Farm; half an acre Cherry Run, lying on the bank of the creek, only a short distance from large wells. Lease for twenty years. One well now being put down.

NO. 9.
15-16 working interest, which is half of all the oil, for 99 years, on Lease No 16, McFate Farm, Cherry Run. Same interest in new ten-horse power engine, tools, &c. Well now being put down with all possible dispatch.

NO. 10.
1-16 working interest in Fee Well No. 2, Lease No. 9, Smith Farm, Cherry Run; lease for 20 years. Well is just being tested; pumping about 30 bbls. per day, and is expected to become a flowing well, most of the wells around it having done so. Room for two more wells. Same interest in engine and all appurtenances. Another well going down, in which this company has a free interest of 1-16th.

NO. 11.
⅜ working interest (⅜ of the oil) in Rural Well No. 2 and lease, 140 rods on Cornplanter Island, Oil Creek; well just being tested, 611 feet deep, and second lease from 200 bbl. well just struck.

NO. 12.
⅜ *Free* interest in Lease No. 21, Smith Farm, Cherry Run; well just struck, and pumping 50 bbls. per day. This promises to be a well of very large yield, inasmuch as all the wells in this neighborhood have largely increased in production; and the advantage of this lease is, that the yield is entirely *free* from all expense of working, which is paid by the working interest. Another well to be started in a month, in which we have the same *free* interest.

NO. 13.
1-16 working interest in Lease No. 6, Smith Farm, Cherry Run; well down 500 feet, and with good show of large yield, adjoining the Yankee Well Lease, which well flows 100 bbls. per day.

NO. 14.
5-32 working interest in Lease No. 7, Smith Farm, Cherry Run; one well down and now pumping 40 bbls. per day. This is a new well, and not yet fully tested. Same interest in all appurtenances.

NO. 15.
Whole working interest in Lot No. 22, Keister Farm, Cherry Run, about half an acre and one-half of all the oil. One well now going down, and a valuable site. Near large wells. Lease for 20 years.

NO. 16.
1-16 working interest in Lease No. 26, Smith Farm, Cherry Run; one well now down, and pumping 35 barrels per day. This is expected to become a flowing well. Near the Reed and Auborn wells.

NO. 17.
¾ the working interest in Lease No. 10, Smith Farm, Cherry Run; well just tubed, and is now pumping 50 bbls. per day. Good judges expect this to be as good as the Baker Well, flowing 150 bbls. Same interest in all the appurtenances.

NO. 18.
4-32 working interest in Lease No. 12, Smith Farm, Cherry Run; one well down, now pumping 30 barrels per day.

NO. 19.
7-32 working interest in the Auborn Well, Cherry Run. This is a "flowing well," now producing 10 barrels per day to this interest, and is one of the best wells on Cherry Run.

NO. 20.
1-16 working interest in Lease No. 31, Smith Farm, Cherry Run. There is on this lease a new well just finished, and now being tested, pumping 35 to 40 barrels daily, and increasing.

NO. 21.
1-8 working interest in the Great Baker Well, Cherry Run. This well is now flowing 150 barrels, is a new well, and constantly increasing in yield, it promises to be one of the largest wells in that section. This adjoins the lease of the Great Reed Well.

RECAPITULATION OF THE PRESENT PRODUCT OF THE COMPANY.

From "Faunce Well"	18 bbls. per day.
From "Auborn Well"	10 bbls. per day.
From "Baker Well"	10 bbls. per day.
From wells on Smith Farm leases	29 bbls. per day.
Total present product per day	62 bbls.,

which, at $12 per bbl., is $744 per day, or $22,320 per month, which is over 2 per cent. per month on the capital.

EMPIRE CITY PETROLEUM CO.,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 74 BROADWAY.

TRUSTEES:
J. C. DAYTON, of J. C. Dayton & Co., No. 107 Front-st.
HENRY K. SHELDON, of Sheldon, Hoyt & Co., No. 43 Chambers-st.
EBEN BARTON, of Wm. E. Bird & Co., No. 61 Front-st.
WM. M. PARKS, No. 19 Broad-st.
WM. A. FOWLER, No. 74 Broadway.
AUGUSTUS EMBURY, No. 107 Front-st.
JACOB STANWOOD, Boston.
R. S. CUSHMAN, of R. S. & P. Cushman, Albany.
FRANKLIN EDSON, of Edson & Co., Albany.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER: JAMES M. WESTERVELT.
PRESIDENT: J. C. DAYTON.

The property of the Company consists of about **300** acres of the best oil territory, (in fee simple,) on CHERRY RUN and ALLEGHANY RIVER, with eighteen interests in leases, principally on Cherry Run, Venango County, Pennsylvania, which has been selected by competent judges of oil property. The producing interests are now yielding TWO PER CENT. PER MONTH on the capital stock; and when wells which are rapidly being put down are completed, large increase of yields are expected.

The CAPITAL of the Company is ONE MILLION DOLLARS, divided in **200,000 SHARES**, PAR VALUE, $5 each.

$100,000 WORKING CAPITAL.

The books are now opened for a limited number of subscriptions at the following offices:

In New-York City—Messrs. J. C. DAYTON & CO., No. 107 Front-st., WM. M. PARKS, Esq., No. 19 Broad-st., WM. A. FOWLER, Esq., No. 74 Broadway, and at the office of the Company, No. 74 Broadway.

In Boston—JACOB STANWOOD, Esq., No. 9 North Market-st., and JOHN S. JOY, Esq., No. 190 Hanover-street.

In Albany—R. S. & P. CUSHMAN, Broadway, and EDSON & CO., Hudson-st.

FINANCIAL.

SPECIAL PETROLEUM NOTICE.
"LITTLE KANAWHA
AND
ELK RIVER
PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY,"
OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Geologists and practical men unite in their belief, and so report, "that the property of this company—62,860 acres of land, in fee—is in the very centre of the West Virginia Oil Region—has numerous oil and gas springs along the banks of its principal streams, (one of which vies with the famous Burning Spring itself,) and is surrounded by properties on every side that are unmistakable in their oil-bearing character.

The subscription for its purchase is now being made at the office of the undersigned. It contains the names of many of our prominent capitalists and business men, is already far advanced, and will be closed at an early day.

Prof. Richardson's very able and interesting report on the property, with circular attached, containing the conditions of the subscription, and any additional information, can be obtained at this office.
JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

PETROLEUM

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED
PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $1,500,000, DIVIDED INTO 300,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE, $5.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $1 PER SHARE.
NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS, AS 50,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT—J. S. CLARK, of New-York.
VICE PRESIDENT—R. H. WISHART, New-York.
TREASURER—H. F. DEVOE, New-York.
SECRETARY—J. CONKLIN, New-York.

DIRECTORS:
R. V. R. KETCHUM, Baltimore, Md.
O. KING, Baltimore, Md.
J. H. GOULD, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. WOODRUFF, Baltimore, Md.
R. H. WISHART, New-York.
Dr. T. S. RING, New-York.
A. CLARK, Tar Farm, Pa.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENTS:
J. S. CLARK, N. Y. A. CLARK, Tar Farm, Pa.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Pa.

OFFICES:
No. 71 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Nos. 612 and 614 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILA.,
No. 147 BALTIMORE-ST.,
BALTIMORE, MD.

The company is organized under the laws of the State of New-York. The principal office is No. 71 Broadway, with branch offices in Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the convenience of subscribers, where the certificates of stock will be issued to subscribers without delay. The property, embracing upward of 635 acres, has been selected with great care during the last three years, by those of the directors who have been constantly operating on Oil Creek, and throughout the entire oil region of Pennsylvania, as well as Western Virginia, and was not selected to sell, but for the purpose of development and producing oil, having now some ten wells under contract, and being bored with vigor, besides those already completed and producing, making in all 13 wells now on the property. Every acre of this Company's property is bottom, and the best of boring-land, much of it on Oil Creek, Cherry Run, Cherry Tree Creek, Walnut Bend, Alleghany River, and other streams where the lands are being developed with good success and prospects of a very large product of oil.

OFFICE IN NEW-YORK, where Prospectus, Maps and every information can be obtained.
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TRUE condition of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, a Banking Association, on the morning of SATURDAY, the 31st day of December 1864:

RESOURCES.

Bills discounted and Loans		$4,250,091 64
Loans to Directors	$290,000	
Real Estate		300,000 00
Stocks and Interest		1,087,947 34
Expense Account		139,681 49
Overdrafts		1,404 81
Specie		2,086,720 49
Cash Items, Bills and Checks of City Banks		2,637,680 95
United States Promissory Notes and Certificates		2,737,595 45
Due from Banks		164,404 04
Total		$13,405,526 21

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$3,000,000 00
Profits		760,583 81
Registered Bank Notes	$57,525	
Registered on hand	1,272—	56,253 00
Due Depositors, on demand		8,917,978 10
Due to Banks		670,711 30
Total		$13,405,526 21

City and County of New-York, ss:—CHARLES P. LEVERICH, President, and WILLIAM B. MEEKER, Cashier of said Bank, being duly sworn, severally depose and say that they are the President and Cashier as aforesaid, and that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of the 31st day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, (being the day specified in the notice of the Superintendent of the Bank Department next preceding the date of this report, requiring the same,) according to the best of their knowledge and belief; that the said bank is an associated bank, and is located in the First Ward of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, where it has a banking-house for the transaction of its business; and that from the 1st day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, to the day of making this report, the business thereof was transacted at such location.
C. P. LEVERICH, President.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn by both deponents, this 9th day of January, 1865, before me,
WM. WALTER PHELPS, Notary Public.

DIVIDENDS.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE No. 27 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on and after TUESDAY, 10th inst. WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

16TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST.,
JERSEY CITY, Jan. 3, 1865.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent free of Government tax, payable on demand.
S. PAULMIER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, of New-York, have this day declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after Jan. 7, 1865. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1865.

GREAT BASIN OIL COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NOTICE NO. 3!!!

The Directors of this company have declared a Dividend of Two per Cent. on their capital stock for December, payable to New-York stockholders on and after the 15th instant, at the office of James B. Post, Room No. 25, at No. 20 Exchange-place. Transfer books will close on the 10th instant. G. W. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT., payable on and after MONDAY, January 9, at its office, No. 52 Wall-st.
HENRY T. DROWNE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, January 3, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL
COMPANY, No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., CORNER OF
EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—IN PURSUANCE of authority given at a meeting of the stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, held on the 21st day of April last, there will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders in said Company on the 12th day of January next, twelve thousand five hundred shares of new stock, in the ratio of one share to every seven shares of stock then held by each stockholder; certificates of stock so apportioned will be ready for delivery to those entitled to the same, on and after the 1st day of February next, (same day on which the usual cash dividend will be paid.)

No scrip will be issued for fractions of a share, but the number of shares representing the aggregate of such fractions will be sold at public auction on the 26th day of January, and the net proceeds will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of February next, according to their respective interests.

The Government tax on the above-mentioned apportionment will be paid by the Company. By order of the Board. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec 28, 1864.

A REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of Two per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on and after the 20th day of January, 1865, to the holders of stock on the 30th inst.

Stockholders in the City of New-York will receive their dividend checks of John Horner, No. 145 Broadway; in Philadelphia, of H. H. Shillingford; in Albany, of C. S. Cutler; in Buffalo, of C. S. Jones; in Cincinnati, of C. Davenport; in Cleveland, of J. H. Wade; in Louisville, of T. R. Boyle; in St. Louis, of E. C. Bush; in Detroit, of G. W. Balch; in Chicago, of Emory Cobb. O. H. PALMER, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of five per cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 3d of January next. The transfer book will be closed from this date until Jan. 3.
W. H. COX, Cashier.

OFFICE GUARDIAN LIFE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK,
Jan. 4, 1865.

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND TO THE stockholders of this company will be due and payable on and after Monday, Jan. 9, 1865.

The transfer books will be closed to that date.
By order, H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY.

The Directors of the Quicksilver Mining Company have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE DOLLARS per share in UNITED STATES GOLD COIN, payable February 15, 1865, to Shareholders of Record, January 31, 1865.

Transfer books will be closed from February 1 to 15, inclusive.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1865.

SIXTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL	$153,000 00
SURPLUS	130,224 72
	$283,224 72

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., and the Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
FRANCIS P. FURNALD, President.
CHAS. BURKHALTER, Vice-President.
JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary.
JANNARY 3, 1865.

CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY.
NINTH MONTHLY DIVIDEND.

The directors of the Central Petroleum Company have this day declared a dividend of One per cent. upon their capital stock of $5,000,000, payable on the 15th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 19 Pine-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 16th inst. WED W. CLARKE, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER R. R. CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, CONN.,
Dec. 28, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 10th proximo, to the stockholders whose names are on the stock ledger on the 4th day of January, 1865.

Dividend payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.'s Office, No. 56 Wall st, New-York.

The transfer books will be closed from the 4th day to the 11th day of January, 1865.

Persons holding the bonds of this Company, payable June 1, 1864, are requested to present them for payment. No interest will be paid on them after that date.

Stockholders holding the Treasurer's orders for stock, to be placed to their credit on the books of the Transfer Agency, must surrender them before the books are closed, on the 4th proximo, to entitle them to receive the dividend.

Stockholders will please take notice of the following extract from the law, when they authorize the transfer of stock, or give an order for their dividend:

"Every corporation having capital stock divided into shares, shall register the names and residences of all its shareholders, and shall issue no certificate of stock to a shareholder or purchaser of a share, until he informs the corporation, or Transfer Agent, of his actual place of residence, and shall pay no dividend to a shareholder until he informs the corporation thereof."
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE No. 73 SOUTH 4TH-ST.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, and and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1865.

A Dividend of 15 per cent., on the common and preferred stock, clear of National and State taxes, has been declared payable in common stock, on 31st Dec. next, on all stock standing on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 15th proximo.

Stockholders whose names are registered on the New-York books, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 56 Wall-st.
S. BRADFORD,
Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHI-
CAGO RAILROAD CO., PITTSBURGH, Dec. 15, 1864.

DIVIDENDS.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of 2½ per cent, free of Government tax, on the capital stock for the quarter ending Dec. 31 inst., and 3½ per cent, less the Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds for the six months ending Dec. 31 inst., the latter in anticipation of that due April 1, 1865. Both payable on and after Jan. 17, 1865, at the company's office in this city, and by the transfer-agents, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, to the holders, as registered at the respective offices. The transfer books will close on the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on the 17th day of January thereafter. By order of the board.
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
No. 51 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS BANK have ordered that interest, free of Government tax, be paid to Depositors entitled thereto, for the past six months ending Dec. 31, as follows: On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding $500, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 16th inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of Depositors as principal on the 1st inst., and will be entitled to interest for the next six months if not withdrawn.
JOSEPH STUART, President.
ANDREW CARRIGAN, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH
RAILROAD CO., WATERTOWN, Dec. 21, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a dividend of Five per cent. and Government Tax; payable on the 16th day of January next, to stockholders of record at the close of busines on the 31st inst.; from which date until the date of payment the transfer books will be closed.

Dividends on stock registered in New-York will be paid at the MERCANTILE BANK. Scrip for the new stock will be delivered at the same time, on the surrender of the receipts held by the subscribers thereto.
R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 106 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 9, 1865.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS NET, Jan. 1, 1865	125,000
TOTAL ASSETS	$325,000

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec 21, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the past six months, free from Government tax, will be paid to the Stockholders of this bank on and after the 3d day of January next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the board. JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK,
No. 48 WALL, CORNER WILLIAM-ST., Jan. 5, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., on which the company assumes the Government tax, payable on the 12th inst., until which date the transfer book will be closed. WM. DARROW, Secretary.

IRVING BANK—TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—On and after the 30th day of December, by order of the Board of Directors, a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, will be paid the stockholders of this bank. Transfer books are closed to that day. DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 470 BROADWAY.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six (6) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 11th inst. JHOMAS F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., FREE of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 3d day of January.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 67 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT., (FREE of Government tax,) is payable on demand.
E. R. WALTON, Secretary.

NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JAN. 5, 1865. A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1865.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven Per Cent., payable on demand. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

PHŒNIX BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. (free of Government tax,) has been declared this day, payable on and after JANUARY 3, 1865, until which date the Transfer Books are closed.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 41 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, Jan. 3, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF eight per cent, (net,) has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi annual Dividend of five (5) per cent, free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 30. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK,
Dec. 16, 1864.

161ST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 3d of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 5th of January next.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1864.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Ten (10) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has this day been declared from the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 3d day of January, 1865.
By order of the Board,
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND.—THE President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the current six months, free from Government tax, payable on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 3, 1865.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of FRIDAY, Jan. 6, 1865.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1865.

THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
WASHINGTON RITTER, Secretary.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND—THE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1865.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the Fountain Oil Company, No. 74 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 3, 1865.

DIVIDEND NO. 1.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock, payable at the office of the company on the 16th inst. The transfer books will be closed on the 10th and opened on the 17th.
BENJAMIN NATHAN, Treasurer.

Central Coal Mining and Manufacturing Co., Room No. 51 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 28, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent., payable at the office of the Company, on and after the 16th day of January, 1865. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 5 to 15, inclusive.
F. P. WHITE, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.
New-York, Dec. 16, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Semi-annual Dividend, free from Government tax, at the rate of Six Per Cent. Per Annum on all sums from $5 to $500, and Five Per Cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 21st of January, 1865. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
Isaac T. Smith, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK.
No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
New-York, Dec. 19, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The usual semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $500, and five per cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 16th day of January, 1865. Bank open DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on THURSDAY EVENING from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
Charles A. Whitney, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st,
CHARTERED 1854.

BANK OPEN DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 P. M.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000, free from Government tax.
All moneys deposited on or before Jan. 11 will draw interest from the 1st.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
Richard Kelly, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.
No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from JANUARY 1.
LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
Henry R. Conklin, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, have ordered that interest (free of Government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, as follows: On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding $500, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday the 16th inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of the depositors as principal.
WM. H. MACY, President.
William Nelson, Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 4, 1865.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now, or on or before January 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
Joseph P. Cooper, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 283 BOWERY.—Six Per Cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; Five Per Cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
CHAS. PECK, President.
Henry C. Fisher, Secretary.

Greenwich Savings Bank, No. 73 6th-av., New-York, Dec. 31, 1864.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1865.—THE Board of Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Five per cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, and of Four per cent. per annum on deposits over five hundred dollars, free from Government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 16, 1865.
All interest not drawn will draw interest from Jan. 1. as principal.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
John S. Dickerson, James Bryce, Secretaries.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 427 and 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY evenings, from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT interest, free from Government tax, allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE per cent. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1.
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
Gardner S. Chapin, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—No. 1 THIRD-AV.
Deposits will draw interest from the 1st January.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, Peesident.
Isaac T. Smith, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 16. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
Vanderbilt L. Buxton, Secretary.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.

Assistant Quartermaster's Office, No. 18 State-st., New-York, Jan. 1, 1865.

I will purchase in open market all horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables on 35th-st., near 10th-av., until further notice, as follows: Cavalry horses, 5 to 10 years old, 15 to 16 hands high. Artillery horses, 6 to 10 years old, 15½ hands high, and over 1,100 pounds, and dark color.
Price for cavalry horses, $165. Price for artillery horses, $180. Payable in such funds as may be furnished by the Government.
GEO. T. BROWNING, Capt. and A. Q. M.

TOWN QUOTAS FILLED.

Having furnished nearly (4) four thousand men for the army and navy, without a single complaint, we tender our services with confidence for the filling of town quotas and procuring substitutes.
BISHOP, WILSON & BALDWIN, No. 195 Broadway, Room No. 16.

SHELDON & LEFFERTS,
NO. 40 PARK-ROW, (TIMES BUILDING) NEW-YORK
MILITARY AND NAVAL BANKERS
and Collectors; Bureau of Army and Navy Information. Officers' pay rolls, soldiers' pay, pensioners' pay. State and United States bounties collected. Clearances for officers obtained, &c.

PRISONERS OF WAR.—Wife and widowed mother of all prisoners of war can be paid by application to our office. Also pensions, bounties, pay and prize money collected.
L. BROWN & CO., Military and Naval Collecting Office, No. 2 Park-place, under Broadway Bank.

SUPERVISORS AND TOWN COMMITTEES can have their quotas filled in a few days, at the lowest rates, by the Union Representative Association, No. 25 Chambers-st. References from bankers and merchants of highest standing given.

ARMY OFFICERS, MUSTERED OUT OR resigned can obtain through us speedy settlement of their ordance and quartermaster account.
L. BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$2.500 TO $3,000 A YEAR.—A GOOD chance to make money—An agent is wanted in every town in the Union to manufacture and sell an article of daily consumption in every family; can be manufactured in the agent's dwelling; it is entirely new, secured by copyright; sale as permanent as flour; no fitting up to be done; any person wishing a paying business will do well to improve this chance. For full particulars address, with stamp inclosed for return,
LOUIS COBLENTZ, Middletown, Md.

TO BREWERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, the fixtures of brewery now occupied by HOWARD & FULLER, corner Plymouth and Jay sts., Brooklyn, in whole or part, consisting of boiler, engine, pumps, vats, Baudelot cooler, troughs, puncheons, &c. The premises will also be to let. Suitable for manufacturing purposes. Possession immediately.

A HIGHLY PROFITABLE OFFICE BUSINESS is this day offered at a great bargain to any one having a moderate capital. Call early at Room No. 10 No. 119 Nassau-st.

$20.000 TO $30,000, USE OF, WANTED—By special or general partnership, in a produce, jobbing and commission house, with established connections. Address B. L. H., Box No. 160 *Times* Office

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION—Where the Nitrous Oxide originated, and no charge is made for extracting when pain is caused. The best teeth inserted; no "cheap work." Office, 19 Cooper Ins.

DR. WAIT, SR., NO. 263 4TH-AV., CORner 21st-st., guarantees to extract teeth without pain or danger. Teeth plugged and inserted in the most tasteful and substantial manner, on moderate terms.

DR. VAN VLECK, NO. 47 BOND-ST.—THE cheapest Dentist in New-York. Superior work or better material is not known. Call and be convinced.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent; all outstanding accounts will be settled by Samuel B. Schieffelin, James L. Schieffelin, Joseph H. Westerfield or William A. Gellatly, either of whom are duly authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
Dated New-York, Jan 4, 1865.
(Signed.) SAMUEL B. SCHIEFFELIN.
JAMES L. SCHIEFFELIN.
SIDNEY A. SCHIEFFELIN.
BRADHURST SCHIEFFELIN.
JOSEPH H. WESTERFIELD.
WILLIAM A. GELLATLY.
WILLIAM HENRY SCHIEFFELIN.
The business of the late firm of SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO., has been transferred to, and will be continued by W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, JOSEPH H. WESTERFIELD, WILLIAM A. GELLATLY, WILLIAM HENRY SCHIEFFELIN, WILLIAM N. CLARK, Junior, JAMES L. SCHIEFFELIN, SIDNEY A. SCHIEFFELIN and BRADHURST SCHIEFFELIN, have, pursuant with Statutes of the State of New-York, in such cases made and provided, formed a limited partnership: that the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., and that their principal place of business is in the City of New-York.

That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership is importing and buying and selling drugs, medicines, fancy goods, perfumery, and other merchandise on their own account and on commission.

That the names of the general partners are Joseph H. Westerfield, who resides in the City, County and State of New-York; William A. Gellatly, who resides at Orange, Essex County, New-Jersey; William Henry Schieffelin, who resides at the City of New-York aforesaid, and William N. Clark, Jr., who resides at Morrisania, Westchester County, and State of New-York.

That the names of the special partners are James L. Schieffelin, who resides at the City of New-York aforesaid; Sidney A. Schieffelin, who resides at Harrison, Hudson County, New-Jersey, and Bradhurst Schieffelin, who resides at the City of New-York aforesaid.

That the amount of capital contributed to the common stock of said partnership by the special partner, James L. Schieffelin, is forty thousand dollars

That the amount of capital contributed to the common stock of said partnership by the special partner, Sidney A. Schieffelin is forty thousand dollars.

That the amount of capital contributed to the common stock of said partnership by the special partner, Bradhurst Schieffelin, is twenty thousand dollars.

That said partnership is to commence on the fourth day of January, in the year 1865, and is to terminate on the thirty-first day of December, in the year 1869.

In witness whereof we have set our hands to this certificate this fourth day of January, in the year 1865.
JOSEPH H. WESTERFIELD,
WILLIAM A. GELLATLY,
WILLIAM H. SCHIEFFELIN,
WILLIAM N. CLARK, Jr.,
} General Partners.
JAMES L. SCHIEFFELIN,
SIDNEY A. SCHIEFFELIN,
BRADHURST SCHIEFFELIN.
} Special Partners.

NOTICE—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing, under the name and firm of MORGAN, QUACKENBUSH & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation. CHARLES E. QUACKENBUSH is authorized to use the name of the late firm in liquidation.
HENRY A. MORGAN,
ABM. QUACKENBUSH, JR.
CHARLES E. QUACKENBUSH.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1864.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of QUACKENBUSH, TOWNSEND & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm of MORGAN, QUACKENBUSH & CO., at No. 20 Cortlandt-st.
ABM. QUACKENBUSH, JR.
W. H. TOWNSEND.
CHARLES E. QUACKENBUSH.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1865.

THE FIRM OF BOOTH, TUTTLE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by CHARLES H. BOOTH, JOHN T. PULTZ, and GEORGE T. HALL, under the firm of CHARLES H. BOOTH & CO., who will settle the business of the late firm.
CHARLES H. BOOTH,
CHARLES TUTTLE,
GEORGE T. HALL,
New-York, Jan. 7, 1865. JOHN T. PULTZ.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF TYLER & CO. IS THIS day dissolved by the withdrawal of C. NICHOLS BEACH. The business will be continued by the undersigned, in Philadelphia and New-York, under the same name as heretofore.
GEORGE F. TYLER,
LEWIS BUCKMAN,
WILLIAM Y. AGAND,
WILLIAM M. DAVIDSON.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1864.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of McCREDY & ARMOUR, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partners will sign in liquidation.
New-York, Dec. 17, 1864. DENNIS A. McCREDY,
PAUL J. ARMOUR.

THE FIRM OF E. S. JAFFRAY & CO., of No. 350 Broadway, having been dissolved by the death of one of the partners, Mr. Arthur W. Jaffray, the business of said firm will be continued at the same place by the subscribers, surviving partners, under the same firm name.
EDWARD S. JAFFRAY,
J. W. BARROW.
Dated New-York, Dec. 27, 1864.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of BOYDEN, DITMARS & CO., is dissolved this day, by mutual consent. CLIFFORD, MILSPAUGH, or JOHN M. ROMME will sign in liquidation. GEORGE A. BOYDEN, OSCAR G. DITMARS, CLIFFORD MILSPAUGH, JOHN M. ROMME. Dec. 31, 1864.

GEORGE A. BOYDEN has formed a copartnership under the style of WATROUS, BOYDEN & FAY, No. 375 Broadway.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of E. & W. COCK & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
WILLIAM E. COCK will continue the General Dry Goods business on his own account.
Jan. 5, 1865.
EFFINGHAM COCK,
WILLIAM E. COCK,
GEORGE E. COCK.

THE FIRM OF LEE, BLISS & CO. IS this day dissolved by limitation of copartnership. Mr. GORDON McTAGGART retiring. WILLIAM H. LEE and JUSTIN A. BLISS, will sign in liquidation. Mr. JAMES TODD LEE becomes a partner from this date, the business and reading of the firm to continue as heretofore.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1864

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a co-partnership for the transaction of a general stock, bond and gold brokerage business, strictly on commission, under the name and firm of MUSGRAVE, MORSE & CO., at No. 57 Exchange-place.
THOMAS B. MUSGRAVE,
L. W. MORSE,
STEPHEN B. MUSGRAVE.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1865.

MR. GEORGE E. STONE IS ADMITTED as partner in the house of HENRY A. STONE & SON, from Jan. 1, 1865.
HENRY A. STONE,
WILLIAM S. NICHOLS,
JOS. FOULKE STONE,
GEORGE E. STONE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of NICHOLS & BATCHELLER, is this day dissolved by limitation. C. F. NICHOLS is alone authorized to sign in liquidation, collect all debts, and settle all claims.
C. F. NICHOLS,
G. C. BATCHELLER.
No. 18 Cortlandt-st., Jan. 1, 1865.

No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York, Nov. 15, 1864.

HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH US MR. CHARLES H. DABNEY, the business of our firm will, from this date, be continued under the name of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.

I HAVE ASSOCIATED WITH ME RICHARD H. COWPERTHWAITE, and will continue business under the name of THOMAS H. MAGHEE & CO.
T. H. MAGHEE.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1864.

THE BUSINESS HITHERTO CONDUCTED under the name of CHARLES SCRIBNER will from this date be carried on by the undersigned, under the style and firm of CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO.
CHARLES SCRIBNER,
ANDREW C. ARMSTRONG.
New-York, Jan. 2, 1865.

No. 43 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 2, 1865.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS THIS DAY associated with him in business Mr. ANTHONY W. DIMOCK. The name of the firm will be H. G. MARQUAND & DIMOCK.
H. G. MARQUAND.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1864.

MR. AUGUSTUS JENKINS, WHO HAS hitherto represented us in our business transactions, retires from our firm this day.
G. S. ROBBINS & SON.

E. C. WHEELOCK RETIRES FROM OUR firm, and WILLIAM SPEIDEN is admitted a partner from this date.
SAM. MULLIKEN & CO.
New-York, Jan. 2, 1865.

WE HAVE THIS DAY AUTHORIZED Mr. CLARENCE S. BROWN to sign for us, by power of attorney.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.
Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York, at 8 o'clock.
Call for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 33 SCHERMERHORN-ST., BROOKLYN.
Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Just published, a pamphlet containing a complete description of the fashionable quadrilles and 80 figures of the German cotillion. Remit 25 cents for a copy.

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES AT THE Academy of Physical Culture, No. 59 West 14th-st., on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 4 to 6 o'clock, and from 8 to 10 P. M. New classes are now open; quarter commences at the date of entry.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING Academy, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st. New classes forming for ladies and masters, at 4 o'clock; for gentlemen at 8 o'clock. Private lessons given every day.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN OF WEALTH AND UNDOUBTED respectability wishes to marry. Essentials on the lady's part are wealth, amiability and determination to make home happy. Address S. D. D., Station A.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
Manufacturers of Grand, Square, and Upright Piano-Fortes, No. 652 Broadway.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. Gottschalk's constant use of the New Scale Chickering Grand Piano-Fortes has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for he celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

CABINET PIANOS AT
SCHARFENBERG & LUIS,
No. 759 BROADWAY.

STEINWAY & SON
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
Is admitted the best Piano-forte made, because the maker, besides being a practical mechanic of long experience, is also a thorough musician, thus combining advantages possessed by no other manufacturer in the United States. Such is the testimony of S. B. Mills, Robert Heller, Geo. F. Bristow, Wm. Mason, C. Jerome Hopkins, Charles Fradel, Max Maretzek, Carl Anschutz, John Zundle, Maurice Strakosch, Giovani Sconcia, and every good musician in the United States. All musical ears at once admit their great superiority. Warerooms No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG, GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.
These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

DECKER BROTHERS,
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 91 Bleecker-st., (marble building, one block West of Broadway,) invite attention to their new
PATENT PLATE PIANOFORTES,
of which the New-York *Tribune*, April 23, 1864, said: "One of the simplest and most truly valuable improvements yet made in the pianoforte is that invented and patented by Decker Brothers."
WARRANTED FOR SEVEN YEARS.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and effected other arrangements for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $110 to $600 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

FORTY PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS at wholesale or retail. New 7-Octave Pianos for $250. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains; prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. 10,000 sheets of Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

A MAGNIFICENT CARVED SEVEN-OCTAVE rosewood piano-forte for sale, at No. 690 6th-av., (old number 576,) near 39th-st.; full, sweet tone, rich carved legs, overstrung bass, celebrated city makers, fully warranted; is replete with all modern improvements and a parlor gem: cost $550; price, $375; an object made for cash, if applied for immediately. Used four months.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS, No. 34 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

COTTAGE SQUARE PIANOS.—A FINE ASSORTMENT of our unrivaled pianos, warranted in all respects, without regard to time, at lower prices than any other first-class house. S. J. CHAMBERS, 739 B'way.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANOFORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS AT greatly reduced prices. A second-hand piano for $150, at No. 726 Broadway.
CUMMINGS & JENNYS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

QUICKSILVER FLASKS WANTED.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY will contract for the manufacture of any number, not exceeding 100,000 WROUGHT-IRON QUICKSILVER FLASKS, delivery to commence within ninety days, and to continue at not less than 4,000 flasks per month. Payment will be made on delivery in gold coin. For particulars, inquire at the office of the Company,
No. 21 NASSAU-ST., New-York.
J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

STEEL.—AS OUR STOCK OF ENGLISH STEEL must positively be sold before the 1st of May next, WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO MAKE SALES TO CONSUMERS AND OTHERS AT MUCH LESS THAN THE PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION—which consists of Extra Best Cast Machinery, Blister Spring, &c., &c., equal to any make in this market, and WARRANTED.
D. LITTLEJOHN & CO., No. 24 Cliff-st.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.
Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

WATER-POWERS FOR SALE.
TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.
We have lists of a great number of water-powers of both large and small capacity, some of them near this city. Persons in want of such property will find it to their interest to call.
Engineers skilled in making plans and estimates for buildings and machinery will be furnished when required. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway.

TO MANUFACTURERS.
A very valuable and extensive water power in this State is now offered to the public. Stream never less than 3,000 horse power. Water beautifully clear, mostly from springs. Railroad communication with this city. Land lies convenient for mills and tenements. Prices low.
Cash advances in some cases made to aid in construction of buildings.
Apply at the office of TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the city to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn Long Island, N. Y.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE-ARMS.
The subscribers offer for sale the following, viz.:
2,500 second quality bayonets, for Springfield pattern muskets.
2,500 second quality butt plates, for Springfield pattern muskets.
10,000 second quality stock tips, for Springfield pattern muskets.
Also, eight milling machines and sundry tools for making bayonets, tips and butt plates.
PECK SMITH MANUFACTURING CO., Southington, Conn.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

GREAT PRUSSIAN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION of the products of all nations, will be held at Stettin, (Prussia,) from the 15th of May to the 30th of June, 1865, under the patronage of His Royal Highness, the Crown Prince of Prussia, including an International Agricultural Exhibition, under the auspices of the Prussian Agricultural Society, in which the citizens of the United States are invited to participate. Inventors and manufacturers will find this a most favorable opportunity to introduce their inventions and articles to the great markets of Russia and Central Europe. For information apply to AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., proprietors of the American European Express, No. 72 Broadway, New-York, sole agents for the Prussian exhibition in the United States.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., No 72 Broadway.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METALS.—White rags, 11 cents per pound; cottons and woolens, 4 cents; books and newspapers, 9 cents per pound; old brass, 25 cents per pound; copper and pewter, 35 cents; lead, 10 cents, at No. 15 New-Bowery, cor of Roosevelt-st.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Dealers,
No. 93 Fulton-st.
Orders respectfully solicited.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A LARGE STOCK ALWAYS on hand at lower prices that at any other establishment in the city. H. KLABER'S Mantel Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES MADE TO ORDER and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GOUGELMAN, (formerly employed by Boissonneau, Paris), No. 699 Broadway, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
TUESDAY.
FIRST TIME THIS SEASON,
The standard five-act comedy, by Morton, author of "Speed the Plough," "Cure for the Heartache," "School of Reform," &c.,
SECRETS WORTH KNOWING,
WITH ELEGANT SCENERY,
APPROPRIATE DRESSES,
AND A NOVEL DISTRIBUTION.

Nicholas Rue	Mr. Charles Fisher
April	Mr. Mark Smith
Undermine	Mr. George Holland
Rostrum.......(first time)	Mr. W. R. Floyd
Plethora	Mr. Young
Egerton	Mr. Norton
Greville	Mr. Whiting
Butler	Mr. Quigley
Valet	Mr. Pope
Coachman	Mr. Ward
Mrs. Greville	Miss Fanny Morant
Rose Sydney	Miss Ione Burke
Sally Downright	Mrs. John Sefton
Cook	Miss Carman

WEDNESDAY—MARRIED LIFE.
THURSDAY—MASKS AND FACES.
FRIDAY—THE WIFE'S SECRET.
SATURDAY—SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.
HOW SHE LOVES HIM and the Drama of ROSEDALE will shortly be reproduced.
A NEW DRAMA, of powerful interest and effects, is in active preparation.
Due notice will be given of the next representations of the CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE and TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY.
Open 7¼ o'clock; Overture 7¾.

HIPPOTHEATRON. BEGINS AT 7¾.
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 10.
AND EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
GRAND MATINEES,
On WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2½.
COMPLETE, UNPARALLELED, AND TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
COMIC ENGLISH CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,
HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD;
with its new and gorgeous
SCENIC AND SPECTACULAR EFFECTS,
TRICKS, TRANSFORMATIONS, COMIC SCENES, AND IMMENSE CAST.
INDORSED BY THE PRESS AND PRONOUNCED BY THE PUBLIC
to be, without exception,
THE MOST STARTLING AND HUMOROUS
Pantomimic and Burlesque production
EVER GIVEN IN NEW-YORK.
HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING.
PEALS OF LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE.
THE UNEXAMPLED SPLENDOR
of the mise-en-scene, costumes and appointments, and the novelty of the tricks and transformations, which are admitted to
ECLIPSE ALL PRECEDENT
in the pantomimic world, and are the marvel of
THE EQUESTRIAN ARENA.
THE ENTIRE COMPANY AND
ONE HUNDRED AUXILIARIES.
THE GREAT PANTOMIME
is given in addition to the
GRAND EQUESTRIAN
AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES,
in which MME. LOUISE TOURNAIRE
AND ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS OF THE TRIPLE STAR COMPANY
WILL APPEAR. WILL APPEAR.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. COMMENCES AT 7¾.
FIFTH WEEK.
THE GREAT SENSATION OF THE SEASON,
In Five Tableaux and a prologue, entitled
THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
Having achieved one of the most genuine
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESSES
ever known on the New-York stage, as testified by
THE CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES
Who have nightly thronged the Olympic for
THE PAST FOUR WEEKS,
it will be repeated
EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

PROMENADE CONCERT.
TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y.
The next concert of this series will take place at the Armory, 14th-st., near 6th av.,
ON
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 14,
At 8 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents, can be obtained at the armory, Jones' bookstore, Beer & Schimers' music store, Broadway and 4th-st., Tiffany & Co., No. 552 Broadway, and of the members of the Regiment. No tickets sold at the door.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 62 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. 80th edition 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations—upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this original work of the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1 50, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, up-stairs, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. "We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review.*

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and 162 Chambers-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions: address Box 2,359 N. Y. P. O.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, informs ladies that "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION" is for every lady, but more particularly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., and No. 1 Vesey-st.

A CARD.—DR. LEWIS HAS NO CONNECTION whatever with any other office in this city; his old established private medical institute is only at No. 7 Beach-st., three doors from West Broadway, where the Doctor himself can be consulted as usual from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M. Established 1840.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, stricture, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 5th av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lots of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THIRD WEEK OF THE GORGEOUS SPECTACLE, PERFORMED TO
CROWDED HOUSES WITH BRILLIANT SUCCESS,
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3, EVENING AT 7¾,
THE RING OF FATE;
OR
FIRE, AIR, EARTH AND WATER,
Mrs. J. J. Prior, France, Jamison; Misses Kook, Cleaver; Messrs. Levick, Hadaway, Jamison, Mestayer, Delmon Grace, Bridgman, Porter, Cunningham, &c., &c., appear.
After which, in the AFTERNOON, the amusing piece,
THE TAILOR OF TAMWORTH,
and in the EVENING, the Yankee farce,
THE VERMONT WOOL-DEALER.
CLOG DANCE BY THE CELEBRATED TIM HAYES.
MORNING, AT 11,
THE LIMERICK BOY,
Together with Favorite Songs, Elegant dances, &c.
ANOTHER MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN,
WEIGHING NEARLY SEVEN HUNDRED POUNDS, AND HER HUSBAND,
A LIVING SKELETON, SIXTY-SEVEN POUNDS.
ANOTHER TOWERING SPECIMEN OF HUMANITY,
A GIANT BOY,
18 YEARS OLD—OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH.
Just added, a rare and curious species of
MONKEY OF MAMMOTH SIZE,
formerly belonging to GEN. BEAUREGARD, and CAPTURED BY THE FEDERALS AT SAVANNAH.
WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASS-BLOWERS
will exhibit at all hours, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE,
TWO GLASS STEAM-ENGINES,
in full operation.
CIRCASSIAN GIRL, ALBINO BOY, LEARNED SEAL, LIVING OTTERS, FRENCH MOVING FIGURES, WAX FIGURES, and a million other curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

HOLIDAY EVENINGS WITH SHAKESPEARE,
AT THE
WINTER GARDEN.
THE SENSATION OF THE SEASON.
BOOTH'S HAMLET,
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
with its SPLENDID CAST
and
SUPERB SCENERY.
"The stage in our time has witnessed no grander or more thrilling pageant."—*New-York Albion.*
Doors open at 6¾; commences at 7¼.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE
AND GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION.
NOS. 539 AND 541 BROADWAY.
OPEN DAILY, FROM 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
STILL MORE ADDITIONS!
JUST ARRIVED,
THREE BACTRIAN CAMELS.
The only genuine two-humped camels that have been seen in this county for forty years. Also, one ARABIAN DROMEDARY.
A DROVE OF SIX CAMELS
is now included in this collection. There has also, very recently, been added to this Menagerie a
MONSTER HAMADRYAS BABOON, OR LION-SLAYER!
from Abyssinia, the first one ever brought to America. These enormous monkeys, in their native country, roam in immense droves, driving the inhabitants from villages and spreading devastation wherever they go. They pursue lions and stone them to death. This collection now contains by far
THE GRANDEST DISPLAY
OF ANIMATED NATURE
ever witnessed in America, including
THE RAREST BEASTS AND BIRDS
OF ALL COUNTRIES,
and presenting
A COMPLETE EXPOSITION OF THE
ZOOLOGY OF EVERY CLIME!
THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY,
at 11½ A. M., 3 and 8½ P. M., introducing
ALL THE TRAINED ANIMALS,
ADMISSION, ONLY 25 CENTS.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE,
NO. 685 BROADWAY, opposite Niblo's.
HELLER THE ILLUSIONIST.
HELLER THE PIANO-SOLOIST.
HELLER THE PANTOMIMIST.
MONDAY, JAN. 9, 1865.
LAST WEEK OF THE PANTOMIME.
LAST WEEK OF THE PANTOMIME.
which will most positively be withdrawn to make way for a
NEW PROGRAMME OF LEGITIMATE MAGIC.
Positively the LAST SIX NIGHTS of
MADLE. KATE PENNOYER,
AND
LAST SIX NIGHTS OF THE PRESENT SERIES OF ILLUSIONS.
MATINEES on WEDNESDAY and on SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.
Doors open every evening at 7¼; commence at 8.

GRAND EXHIBITION
OF THE CREATION AND DELUGE,
at Everett Hall, Broadway. Entrance on 34th-st., this evening. Tickets 25 cents; Children 15 cents.
Doors open at 7 o'clock.

LECTURES.

ROSE HILL SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—The third of the course of lectures given for the benefit of the above Association, will be delivered at Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, by Rev. A. A. WILLETTS, D.D. Subject—*Sunshine.* Course tickets for the remaining lectures, $1 25; single tickets, 50 cents, to be had at Horace Waters', No. 481 Broadway; Kelty's, No. 250 Broadway; Miller & Matthews, No. 737 Broadway; Appleton's No. 443 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Howe & Ferris, No. 76 Bowery, and at the door. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

FREDERICK DOUGLAS WILL LECTURE for the Ladies' Union Bazaar Association, in aid of sick and wounded soldiers, at Cooper Institute, FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, 1865, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. To be had at P. A. White's drug-store, No. 105 Gold-st.; Dr. J. McCune Smith's, No. 55 West Broadway; James Miller's, No. 522 Broadway; Miller & Matthews', corner 8th-st. and Broadway; Horace Waters' music-store, Broadway. Four other lecturers are to follow for the above-mentioned object and association. Rev. Sella Martin and John M. Langston are to be the next in order.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.—A COURSE OF free lectures on Constitutional Law and Civil Polity, will be commenced by Prof. JOHN NORTON POMEROY, at the Law Department of the University, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, at 7½ o'clock, and will be continued on each Wednesday evening thereafter until finished. The public are invited.

AUCTION SALES.

Henry D. Miner, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF HORSES AND COUPE.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, at 12 o'clock, in front of their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a pair of well-matched black HORSES, about 15 hands high, believed to be perfectly sound, kind and gentle in all harness, and under the saddle. Very free and stylish drivers.
Also, ROCKAWAY COUPE, built to order, by one of our best city makers, and in good condition. Also, a set of silver-plated Harness, city made, first-class.
M. H. SMITH, Administrator.
Also, a dark brown HORSE, 15½ hands high, 6 years old, sound and kind in harness, and a good saddle-horse for lady or gentlemen. Also, a shifting-top buggy, but little used; city made. Also, Harness, made by Lowery, a Dress Blanket, &c., &c.
The above were the property of the late R. J. Smith. Can be seen at the Mansion Stables, 42d-st. and 7th-av.

Office Depot Commissary of Subsistence, Washington, D. C., Jan. 6, 1865.

AUCTION SALE OF HIDES AND TALLOW, &c.

Will be sold at auction, at the 6th-st. Wharf, on THURSDAY, Jan. 19, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M.,

5,149 Salt Beef Hides.	118 Dry Hides.
28 Calf Skins.	1,182 Sheep Skins.
11,409 POUNDS OF TALLOW, (BEEF.)	
342 pounds Tallow, (Mutton.)	248 gallons Neats-foot Oil.
	5,000 Flour Barrels, more or less.
1,652 pairs of Horns.	

Terms, cash in Government funds, to be paid at the close of the sale.
G. BELL, Lieut.-Col. and C. S.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF UNCLAIMED EXPRESS FREIGHT.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 10th inst., at 10 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 60 Liberty-st., the unclaimed packages of the American Express Company. For particulars see *Daily News* of Monday.

T. R. Minturn, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, JAN. 20, AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON, at storehouse No. 40 Commercial Wharf, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.
(By order Robert Murray, U. S. Marshal.)
The cargo of the prize steamer "EMMA HENRY," consisting of
COTTON:
582 bales cotton.
12 bags sea island cotton.
PROVISIONS:
3 kegs provisions, 1 barrel flour, 2 kegs rice.
The catalogues and samples will be ready three days previous to sale at No. 115 Pearl-st.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the old Dusseldorf Galleries, No. 548 Broadway, a select collection of paintings by American artists. This will be exclusively a sale for American artists, and will comprise about 100 works of art of a variety of subjects, of the latest and best works of Messrs. C. P. Cranch, J. O. B. Inman, O. Pommer, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Gray, F. Howland, W. Homer, D. Johnson, C. V. Nehrig, J. F. Cropsey, G. L. Brown, G. H. Durrie, R. H. Parke, Williamson, Perry, Cass, Terry, Warren, Sewell, and others, embracing views of American, Roman, Venetian, and general European scenery, fruit and flower pieces, &c., &c. They will be on exhibition on and from WEDNESDAY, 4th inst., until evening of sale, and the two evenings preceding sale, until 10 o'clock.

Henry D. Miner, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

AUCTION SALE OF FINE CUSTOM-MADE FURS.—MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on Tuesday, Jan. 10, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, a general assortment of fine custom-made furs, being the balance of goods remaining from sales of December 30 and 31, 1864. Comprising Hudson's Bay sables, mink, royal ermine, Fitch and French marten, &c., &c. Also robes, hoods, collars, gloves, &c. Sale positive and without reserve.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
BEGINS AT 7¾. CONCLUDES AT 10¾.
Lessee and Manager............WM. WHEATLEY.
SECOND WEEK AND BRILLIANT SUCCESS
OF THE
GREAT IRISH DRAMA
entitled THE SHAMROCK.
Written expressly for
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
and produced
AFTER MONTHS OF PREPARATION,
AND THE MOST LAVISH EXPENDITURE.
Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS as..........PAT MALLOY.
With the song of "Pat Malloy."
Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS as..............MAGGIE.
THE ENTIRE STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY IN THE CAST.
SPLENDID SCENERY.
BEAUTIFUL MUSIC.
COMPLETE APPOINTMENTS.
STARTLING SITUATIONS.
INTRICATE MECHANICAL EFFECTS
ELABORATE FURNITURE,
ALL NEW.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE—BEGINS AT 7¾.
20th week of MR. JOHN E. OWENS' engagement.
SPLENDID DOUBLE TRIUMPH.
SOLON SHINGLE......and......THE LIVE INDIAN.
SOLON SHINGLE......and......THE LIVE INDIAN.
the merriest and most successful comic productions
EVER KNOWN TO THE NEW-YORK STAGE.
TO COMMENCE WITH THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER,
the unparalleled success of which, notwithstanding its run of 120 consecutive nights, continues unabated. The public are, however, advised that the piece must soon be withdrawn.
Mr. JOHN E. OWENS.....as......SOLON SHINGLE.
To conclude with the screaming comicality
THE LIVE INDIAN.
The Live Indian, Miss Crinoline, Tom Brown } ....Mr. JOHN E. OWENS.
In rehearsal PAUL PRY and COMEDY OF ERRORS.
☞ SECURED SEATS IN ADVANCE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1865, at 8 o'clock, P. M.
LA CAGNOTTE,
Aux les Provinciaux a Paris,
Epopee in 5 acts, by M. Labiche.
Theatre office No. 678 Broadway, ground floor.

HOPE'S LARGE PAINTING OF THE "ARMY OF THE POTOMAC" at Cumberland Landing, on the Pamunky, now open at the Derby Galleries, No. 625 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.
ON THE HUDSON.
This collegiate school for young ladies will reopen after the holidays, on THURSDAY, Jan. 5. A course of scientific lectures will be delivered during the session. Intermediate lectures, by Right Rev. T. M. CLARK, of Rhode Island, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, and by Prof. HENRY COPPEE, of the University of Pennsylvania, on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 3.
Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A., Rector, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
A Boarding-School for boys, 16 miles above New-York, on the Hudson. Circulars at W. H. Arthur & Co.'s, No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or address
BENJAMIN MASON, Principal.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*
Address C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
AT ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.
WILLIAM J. NEVINS,
PRINCIPAL.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st.

BARLOW'S COMMERCIAL AND ART ACADEMY—No. 923 Broadway.—Instruction given in penmanship, book-keeping, drawing, painting and arithmetic. Application to be made before 10 A. M. and after 3 P. M. Ornamental penmanship executed to order.

GOLDSMITH'S INSTITUTE, NO. 756 BROADWAY. SPECIAL NOTICE.—Terms reduced this month from $50 to $30 for the entire commercial course. Penmanship, bookkeeping and business affairs. Private instruction. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Principal.

SCHOOL WANTED.—PRINCIPALS WISHING to dispose of a first-class boarding or day-school may find a purchaser in a Christian gentleman and successful teacher. Address, (confidentially,) FISKE, Litchfield, New-Hampshire.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y—Pupils prepared for college, business, West Point and the Naval School. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—(Classical, Commercial and French,) No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY—FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON.

SIX PRIVATE PUPILS.—PRIVATE PUPILS will receive especial care, with instruction for college or business, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, AT White Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 212 5th-av. GEO. C. ANTHON,

TEACHERS.

AN ACCOMPLISHED LADY, WHO HAS moved in the most polished society, wishes to arrange with responsible and well-positioned parties for the position of governess to young children, reader, housekeeper or companion, being fully competent for either. Address Mrs. EVERETT, Station D, Bible House, New-York.

WANTED—TWO FEMALE TEACHERS, ONE AS assistant to the principal in a graded school, qualified to teach French and English; also, one to teach the common English branches. Apply to F. S. LYON, South Norwalk, Conn.

A LADY FROM PARIS, WHO HAS CONsiderable experience in teaching, wishes a few pupils to instruct in the French language and in the high branches of literature. Address A. O. D., No. 90 East 17th-st.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY OF EDUCATION and experience desires two more pupils to visit daily; terms $4 and $5; also one to teach in exchange for board; references required. Address Miss M. J. T., No. 151 East 30th-st., New-York City.

A YOUNG LADY ACCUSTOMED TO teach wishes an engagement as governess: her testimonials are unexceptionable and expectations as to salary moderate. Address Miss E. B. E., care of Rev. R. HOYT, 54th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A GRADUATE OF SEVERAL YEARS' experience in teaching, who understands the management of youth, desires an engagement as classical teacher or visiting tutor; highest references furnished. Address ALPHA, Station D, New-York City.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN OF experience will give private instruction in the classics, mathematics and English branches. Highest references. Address M. A., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A RESIDENT ENGLISH TEACHER in a boarding-school near the city; an Englishman preferred. Address, with references, Box No. 5,091 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—IN A YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY a teacher for vocal music, the piano and to assist in the English branches. Address VOCAL MUSIC, Bloomfield, N. J.

A GERMAN LADY, A THOROUGH teacher of music and the languages, desires a few more pupils. Address Miss FABER, Station D.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

United States Internal Revenue, Thirty-second Collection District, New-York.

UNITED STATES EXCISE SALE.

Public notice is hereby given that the following articles, to wit: Plug and cut tobacco, snuff and cigars, and other articles too numerous to mention, have been distrained upon for non-payment of taxes, and that the same will be sold at public auction, at the store of L. Appleby Sons', No. 133 Water-st., New-York City, on the 17th day of January, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M. of that day. Catalogues ready on day of sale.—Dated New-York, Dec. 29, 1864.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.
No. 130 Broadway, New-York.

Office of the Collector of Internal Revenue, 32d District, State of New-York, 1st, 2d and 4th Wards City of New-York, No. 130 Broadway.

SPECIAL INCOME TAX.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given, that the list of taxes assessed in accordance with the provisions of the joint resolution of Congress, approved July 4, 1864, imposing a special tax of five per centum upon the gains, profits or income for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, has been returned to me by the Assessor of the District, and that said taxes are now due and payable, and payment thereof is hereby DEMANDED.
A personal notice by mailing, demanding payment within ten days from its service, will be mailed to the address of each person on the list who shall omit to pay such tax for more than ten days from the date hereof, for which a fee of twenty cents will be added. And all persons who shall neglect to pay the sum so demanded within the time specified in such special notice will be liable to pay *ten per centum* additional, and a fee of twenty cents for the service of the notice. Office open from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1864.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.

County Clerk's Office, New-York, Jan. 5, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on the 14th January, 1865, I shall proceed to draw panels of jurors for the following courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York on the 6th day of February, 1865:
Two panels, of 100 petit jurors each, for a Supreme Court Circuit—Parts 1 and 2.
Two panels, of 104 petit jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas—Parts 1 and 2.
Two panels, of 104 petit jurors each, for a Superior Court—Parts 1 and 2.
A panel of 36 grand jurors, and a panel of 150 petit jurors, for a Court of General Sessions.
WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

THE OPDYKE-WEED LIBEL SUIT.

Supreme Court—Trial Term.

Before Judge Mason.

ARGUMENT OF WM. M. EVARTS FOR DEFENDANT,
(CONCLUDED.)

George Opdyke vs. *Thurlow Weed*.—At the opening of the court, yesterday morning, Mr. Evarts, before resuming his consideration of the topics which he was examining at the adjournment on Friday, made some suggestions as to the legal rule governing the claims of parties against the city for property destroyed by rioters. The claim of the owners of the armory, destroyed on 13th July, 1863, against the City of New-York, was based on the statute of 1855; and the measure of such claim is the actual value of the specific property destroyed at the time of its destruction, and in its mere quality as property, without any allowance for use and enjoyment, or for gains expected or accruing. The relation of the county is that of an insurer or indemnator. (2d Phillips, p. 56, citing Laurent *vs.* Chatham Ins. Co., 1 Hall, 41.) Addressing the jury, Mr. Evarts resumed his consideration of the "Gun Claim" against the city, and passed to the machinery and tools. There were no difficulties in presenting a complete account of the tools and machinery, the material and the articles in an unfinished state; for these elements had to be considered in making up the claim in its present shape. The proper way was to set down the schedule of machinery and tools, and giving its value as it stood at the time of its destruction. Setting down the articles at their value, they would then come to the portion of the carbines which had a fixed price, then the labor expended, and thus the claim would have been made distinct and clear, beyond the material and labor, of over $20,000 for patentee's fees on arms that had never been completed, and also the profits expected on future construction of the guns. But how does the claim for machinery and tools appear to have been made? The principle and result, as exhibited in the schedules, was not to give *values*, but, dollar for dollar, all that had been expended by the capitalists and speculators on the subjects contained in the schedules. In the statement of the claim before the Board of Supervisors there was no suggestion that the cost of 1,050 guns delivered to the Government was not included. An opportunity of explanation was offered to Mr. Farley and Mr. Opdyke, and they failed to give it. All the expenditures were considered at the cost of making the 6,000 guns, and in that view there was an absolute suppression and exaggeration of the claim by what appeared in the general expenditures and outlay as attributable to the 1,050 carbines being carried to swell the cost of the 6,000. Suppose certain machines had been sold, would it not have been dishonest not to have deducted the product of their secondary sale? The $185,000 should have had a reduction by the $15,000 received from the Government, but which being balanced in the cash-book does not appear as a reduction. Counsel adverted to the attempted impeachment of Mr. Stover. Of course it would not have been attempted had his testimony been unimportant. But the witnesses who were brought to impeach him were not much acquainted with him, and the attempted impeachment was a failure. Mr. Gibbs said that in the claim as presented, to the Board of Supervisors there was a large swindle. Was there not an artifice in the presentation of that claim? It was a deliberate artifice on the confession of the plaintiff. Al. the sums put in were put in as cost and not profit. There was not a lisp of the money got from the United States Government, nor of the portion that was to go to the patentees, nor of the profit to the owners. And when the claim was paid the patentee was kept out of his portion on the principle of "equity." The testimony before the Board of Supervisors was taken down, read over to the witnesses, and by them signed, and now the plaintiff wanted you to read it all backward with this and that interpolated. Mr. Weed based his allegations upon the testimony as it was rendered, and for so doing he was held for accountability at this tribunal. The question was, had injustice been done by the defendant to the plaintiff, by the narratives which appeared in the public prints? The evidence showed that Mr. Weed was the assailed party, and that he undertook to unmask his assailants, among whom was the plaintiff. And from testimony drawn from the friends, employes and dependents of Mr. Opdyke, the facts upon which the charges rested, had been abundantly shown. The plaintiff had overlooked the fact of his public relations. He had put himself on the level of Farley, McNeil and Jones in the gun contract, and treated himself as under no obligation of strict official duty, of honor, of dignity, of public spirit, of public character, toward this community. So, likewise, in regard to the Mariposa matter; Mr. Opdyke had treated himself as a private individual, and not in his assumed position of devotion to the public interests and the public good. So, too, in regard to the Surveyorship; he put himself on the level of the common plotters to secure office by means of money, political management and strategy. He never had been a subject of comment by the defendant, except in the light of his public relations, and of his ostentatious and paraded claim that he had no connection with these kinds of pursuits since he became a public man. And what was his justification? That he was not a thief, a robber, a forger, an escaped felon? If a man displays himself for admiration, he must run the risk of admiration. If he is afraid of the glare of the footlights, let him shoot the pit. Diogenes sought for an honest man with a lantern. We, in our joy at the discovery, have placed two lanterns at the doors of our Mayors, and Fernando Wood and George Opkyke are the latest illustrations of our success. [Laughter.] They come, one after the other, from opposite parties, so that we can feel no disappointment of party feeling. We made them, and we must stand by them and share their fate. How much came from placing rich men in office? Principle, character, moderation, self-control, are the test whether a man be rich or poor. Many a poor man has remained poor because he has been shifting, vascillating, and either actually dishonest, or so near it that he never was trusted. These evil habits are quite as likely to grow upon what they feed upon as to become eager from abstinence. It was out of a crowded harem that King David desired Uriah's wife. This case is already decided. The evidence has been impartially displayed by the press and promulgated all over the land. The question is not so much what the evidence or conclusion is, but whether you and I, and all of us have virtue enough of our own to put a true standard of measurement upon this transaction. We have a maxim in our law that when the guilty escapes, the tribunal that tries him is convicted. So it will be with us to-day. It is the measure of our judgment that is asked for. You have that issue in your hands. You have the keeping of the public fame, public character and public safety. Now, if you like this kind of public men, or public conduct, and think that evil has been done to this community by the comments and denunciation of the defendant, clothe the plaintiff, as he asks you, in the purple and fine linen of your applauding judgment, put the golden chain of your favorable verdict about his neck, carry him from this court-room on your Ajax shoulders, blow your sychophantic trumpets for him, and proclaim, until it shall ring through the land, as my friends say, "Thus shall it be done to the man that the people delight to honor."

Sound him victorious!
Long to reign over us,
Opdyke the glorious! [Laughter.]

Or rather, excuse me for a wild imagination as to a verdict that could be looked for only from a jury impaneled in a mad house. All know that the lapsing virtues and sinking fortunes of this community rest in your hands. Know and teach that the freedom of the press is the death of sham patriotism and the grave of public corruption, and that there is nothing to be looked for in a verdict of a jury that shall withdraw from this death its sting, and rob this grave of its victory. [Applause.]

The Court—We must have no more of this in the court-room; it is not the place for plaudits.

ARGUMENT OF D. D. FIELD, ESQ.

Mr. FIELD addressed the Court and Jury for the plaintiff:

This trial has lasted so long, it is so important to the parties, it has excited so much interest out of doors, and, more than all, it is of such consequence in its relation to the administration of justice, that I shall not conceal my solicitude for the result. I have no doubt whatever that the plaintiff is altogether blameless, in word and deed, in respect to every transaction brought before you, properly or improperly, in this long and discursive trial. I have as little doubt that the defendant is a wanton and malignant defamer, who has assailed the plaintiff for being in the way of his own evil deeds and evil purposes, but I am to learn by your verdict what vigor yet remains in the law, and how far a libeler can be restrained and punished. Your office, gentlemen, is the greatest that can be placed in human hands. An English historian has written that the last machinery of the English Government ended at last in putting twelve men in the jury box to decide upon their oaths. This is as true of America as of England. Even this titanic conflict which shakes this continent from sea to sea, had for its purpose and end the execution of the laws. The purity and dignity of the tribunals, the learning of the judges, the wisdom and firmness of juries, are the aim as they are the proof of our civilization. If any extraneous influences were permitted to enter the courts of Justice, any pressure from without or any claim within, it matters little what may be the form of government. Here we are to hear nothing and know nothing but the law and the testimony. The duty of the jury was never better told than in that ancient formula of the law, with which they were addressed when they were impanneled: "Good men and true stand together, and hearken to the evidence." You are gathered together to perform a great public duty, never, probably, to be assembled again. The act which you are to perform will live in its effect upon the public, will live in the memories of men, not only long after you shall have separated, but long after you have all been gathered to your fathers. The libels for which this action is brought are two in number—one published in the Albany *Evening Journal* on the 18th of June, 1863, and the other in the same paper on the 25th of the same month. [Counsel read the libels.] To the complaint for these successive libels, put forth with great deliberation, under the defendant's signature, in a journal of large circulation and influence, the defendant makes in his written answer three defences, or what he claims to be defences—first, that the statements are true; second, that he was provoked to make them, and third, that he made them upon due investigation. Of these three defences, set forth with all gravity, there is not a particle of evidence as to the two last. The defendant was not able to produce any legal evidence of provocation, and he did not venture even to offer himself as a witness to prove that he made any investigation or inquiry to ascertain the truth of his charges before he made them. The only questions that remain, therefore, are the truth of the charges, and if they are untrue, what damages the defendant shall suffer for having made them. Let us, then, take them up and compare them with the proof. They may be divided into four classes: 1. The alleged misconduct in respect to the claim against the County of New-York for the damages caused by the rioters in the destruction of the armory. 2. The alleged misconduct in respect to the appointment of Mr. Andrews to the office of Surveyor. 3. The alleged exaction and extortion from Gen. Fremont. 4. The alleged frauds on sales of army clothing to the Government. We will begin with the claim for damages caused by the destruction of the armory.

It would not be easy to crowd into the same number of words a greater number of falsehoods than are contained in the part of the libel relating to the armory. Let us read it again and compare it with the proof. 1. Weed says that "Mayor Opdyke was by virtue of his office a member of the committee before which this claim was allowed." This is untrue, every word of it. The Mayor was not by virtue of his office a member of the Board of Supervisors or of any of its committees; he was not made such by appointment; he was not a member at all. 2. Weed says "that Opdyke disclaimed any interest in the gun claim." This is false. Mr. Opnyke never, at any time, or under any circumstances, disclaimed an interest in it; on the contrary, he proclaimed it on all proper occasions. The armory was called Opdyke's Armory for months before the riots; it was designated as his in the account of its destruction given by the newspapers the day after; the nature of the claim and his interest in it was published in the *Evening Post* by authority of Mr. Opdyke himself; the day the claim was presented, Mr. Purdy, one of the Supervisors, was informed of it, while the claim was pending before the committee, and when it was called up, Mr. Opdyke being invited to attend, came into the room and excused himself from remaining by informing the whole committee there assembled that, having an interest in the claim, he could not with propriety remain. 3. Weed says that "Opdyke sat on the committee investigating the claims of his son-in-law." Every word of this is false. 4. Weed says that "Mr. Opdyke refused to divide profits fairly, and Mr. McNeil, member of the present Legislature, commenced a suit against George Opdyke for a sixth part of the $190,000." Here are three falsehoods in one sentence. Mr. Opdyke did not refuse to divide profits fairly—he offered all the profits. McNeil, member of the Legislature, did not commence a suit. Mrs. McNeil commenced one. It was not for a sixth part of $190,000, but for about $19,000. I will not stop to observe, as an evidence of the recklessness with which Weed wrote this libel, that though the documents showed the amount received from the city to be $199,700, he cared so little for accuracy as to put it at $190,000. 5. Weed says that "in presenting this claim to the Supervisors, Opdyke declared that he had no pecuniary interest in it." This is every word of it false. Mr. Opdyke, never made any such declaration, and indeed never presented the claim to the Supervisors. 6. Weed says that, in answering McNeil's complaint, Mr. Opdyke "avers himself the owner of the share claimed by the plaintiff." Mr. Opdyke did nothing of the kind. A copy of the answer seems to have been given to Weed, and he therefore knew better. 7. Weed says "this therefore is Mayor Opdyke's position, to qualify himself to act impartially and honestly for the taxpayers of New-York, on a committee he disclaims being interested in the gun claim." This is false, like the rest. Mr. Opdyke did not qualify himself, nor attempt to qualify himself, to act on the committee; it has already been shown that he did not disclaim being interested in the claim. 8. Weed says, that before the claim was paid, Mr. Opdyke had repudiated "his ownership of the largest share." This too is utterly false. Driven by these proofs of his falsehoods the defendant retreats to the claim itself, cries out, well, if I did make all these false accusations, nevertheless the claim was unjust. This would not protect him if it were true. A defendant cannot justify eight false accusations by showing that the ninth is true. We will, however, pursue him into this retreat, and see if it will shelter him. What he says in the libels about the claim itself, is contained in these two sentences, one in the first libel and the other in the second: "It is alleged that $25,000 received from the Government on the contract was forgotten in making up the claim against the city;" and "Mr. Gibbs, the carbine patentee, says that, in the claim submitted to the Supervisors, on which $196,000 was paid, there is a large swindle." You may observe, by the way, that he has got the amount a little larger now, though he does not even yet condescend to state it correctly. At first he gave it as $190,000; a week after he gave it as $196,000. Perhaps in the next libel, if he ventures upon one, he will get up to $199,700. Here are two sentences, one of which puts the defamation in this form: "It is alleged that $25,000 was forgotten," and the other in this; "Gibbs says there is a large swindle." These charges are not to be justified by proving that somebody alleges one thing and Gibbs says another. The law does not allow a man to libel another in this cowardly manner. The truth of the thing alleged must be proved. Thus regarding these charges, I will consider them together. They both charge a fraud. The forgetfulness mentioned in the first sentence is intentional forgetfulness. The defendant is obliged, therefore, to prove that the claim is illegal, unjust and fraudulent. A "swindle" is a gross cheat, accomplished by artifice. The defendant must convince you that the claim is not only illegal and unjust, but that the plaintiff knew that it was so, and procured its allowance by gross artifice. I might content myself with reminding you that every person interested in the claim; every person concerned in getting it up; every person voting upon it, supposed it was legal and just. Jones, one of the defendant's principal witnesses, suggested it, and declared on oath that he thus considered it, and does still consider it legal and just, and made upon the correct theory. Kean, another of the defendant's witnesses, gives the same opinion, and says he would swear to it till he was blind. The book-keeper who made it up swears the same thing. Mr. Farley and Mr. Opdyke both affirm upon oath the same opinion. Would it not, therefore, be unjust and cruel to fix upon the plaintiff the stigma of havig designed the perpetration of fraud, even if the claim should be pronounced untenable? But I will not stop here. I will accept the challenge of the defendant's counsel, to try this claim as if it were a suit against the city to recover it, and I undertake to show, not only that the claim was all of it recoverable, but that it was less by a large amount than might have been justly demanded and recovered. To this point, divested of all other circumstances, I now invite your attention. The purchase from Marston was made on the 1st day of December, 1862; the property was appraised by two appraisers, one of whom was Mr. Colby, a member of the well-known firm of R. M. Hoe & Co. It amounted to $92,135 02, which was about $10,000 less than it had cost Mr. Marston; Mr. Farley paid $91,154 06 for the whole. Of this property there remained at the time of the fire, $67,093 31 in value, estimating it at the same price which had been paid to Mr. Marston. Between the 1st of December, 1862, and the 13th of July, 1863, the time when the property was destroyed, there had been added machinery, tools, fixtures, &c., purchased or manufactured, amounting to $30,836 38. These two sums made $97,929 69, which are put down as the total value of the property exclusive of the carbines manufactured and in process of manufacture. The number of manufactured carbines was 500, and these put at the price for which they were sold to the Government, that is, $24 70, amounted to $12,350. There were 5,500 carbines in the process of manufacture at its different stages, some of them, the most advanced, with all their parts complete and ready to put together, and others, the least advanced, all forged and inspected but not machined. The principle upon which the claim for these unfinished carbines was made out, was to charge them at the price which the Government had contracted to pay for them, less what it would cost to finish them. Thus estimated, they amounted to $98,215. The claim, therefore, consisted of these four elements:

The machinery and tools bought of Marston..		$67,093 31
The machinery and tools subsequently required........		30,836 38
The 500 finished carbines........		12,350 00
The 5,500 unfinished carbines........		98,215 00
Total........		$208,494 69
Deducting proceeds of the sale of damaged machinery........	$2,214 98	
And adding 596 bullet moulds........	783 00—	1,431 98
Left the total claim at........		$207,062 71
The Supervisors reduced the amount by taking off........		7,362 71
And awarded........		$199,700 00

This claim has been attacked in two respects, first, in respect to the value of the tools and machinery, and, second, in respect to the value of the unfinished carbines. It has not been alleged that there was any error in the number and kind of the articles charged as destroyed; but in the values affixed to them. Here let it be observed, at the outset, that the libel assailed only the claims for the unfinished carbines. The defendant's article spoke of the claim for "damages sustained in the destruction of guns in the process of manufacture." He could, therefore, have had no idea, at that time, that there was anything wrong in the residue of the claim. And even down to the trial, neither he nor his counsel appears to have had any such ideas. The junior counsel, in his opening that monstrous tissue of aggravated libel, took occasion to say, expressly, that the transaction between Mr. Opdyke and Mr. Marston was "an honest, fair and just one." It seems to have been reserved to the brilliant genius of Stover to discover and convince Weed and his counsel that the transaction was dishonest unfair and unjust. But let us examine it for ourselves, and in detail. First as to the tools: Mr. Colby valued according to his excellent judgment all the tools purchased of Marston, and he testifies to the correctness of the value put upon them. He also testifies that the machinery was valued at its cost, the bills being exhibited to the appraisers, and the different articles verified as on hand, and in good order. His testimony, in this respect, is corroborated by that of Marston. To disprove it, the defendant brought forward Stover, whose testimony on this point failed altogether. He declared that eight different articles of the machinery were bought by Marston of him at prices less than those charged, the difference on the whole being $228. The bills, however, were produced the next day, and they showed that Stover's testimony was utterly false. He notified further that certain other articles, which he did not sell to Marston, were overcharged. He could not know what they were sold for, since he did not sell, but his estimation of the prices were proved to be false. His estimate covered only eleven items out of several hundred, and seven of the eleven, if his testimony were reliable, would make only a difference of $558. This should be enough to put the value of the things in the stocking-room beyond dispute. Another of the four items is for main shafting, including pulleys and hangers, which is charged at $1,681 16, which Stover says should have been charged at $640. But it appears that he himself sold less than half of it, and Mr. Marston, Mr. Colby and Mr. Farley all testify that the whole cost $1,681 16. The third item is for putting up and adjusting counter-shaft of sixty-five machines, which is charged at $1,495, but which Stover says should have been charged at $8 a machine, making, according to his computation $450. His estimate is as false as his arithmetic, according to the testimony of Marston, Colby and Farley. There can, therefore, be no doubt that all the tools and machinery specified in the claim, as having been purchased of Marston, were in the building when it was destroyed, and that Mr. Farley paid for them, not only all that is charged, but much more. We thus establish the justice of the claim to the extent of the $67,093 31. Let us now go to the next class, that is, the tools and machinery purchased and manufactured from Dec. 1, 1862, to July 13, 1863. It will be remembered that all the books and papers of the establishment, except the cash-book and a ledger since found, were burned in the fire. Mr. Farley, the proprietor, Mr. Kean, the Superintendent, and Mr. Paret, the book-keeper, were therefore obliged to make out the list, partly from memory and partly from the charges in the cash-book. They did so. Everyone of them said he did it conscientiously, with all the accuracy and minuteness that was practicable, and at the cost appearing upon the cash-book. Stover, however, obtrudes himself also into this schedule. He says that the charge for 29 tool hands is too large; that instead of 29, there ought only to have been 2. He of course did not know how many there were in the establishment; he infers or guesses that two were enough. On the other hand Mr. Kean, Mr. Paret and Mr. Farley all testify that they made up the charge from their own knowledge; they called the tool hands by name and counted them, and they were all fully employed. It is suggested, however, rather than attempted to be proved, that these hands were employed in repairing as well as making tools, and that the cost of repairs ought not to enter into the price of the thing repaired. The answer is two-fold, first, that there were no repairs but ordinary ones, and those of very small account; and second, that the cost of repairing, from ordinary wear and tear, does enter into the cost and value of a manufacturing establishment. The amount of ordinary breakage in many kinds of business, that of dealers in crockery, for instance, enters into the price of the articles sold. Without estimating that, and putting it upon the unbroken articles, the dealer would soon find himself in a losing business. It thus appears that the machinery purchased of Marston, and the machinery and tools afterward purchased or manufactured were put down at their actual cost, and that the tools purchased of Marston were put down at their actual value as estimated by the appraisers, of whom Mr. Colby was one. The attacks made upon these two schedules, therefore, fail entirely. Their amounts are $97,929 69. An attempt, however, has been made to show that these tools and machinery ought not to have been charged at their cost, but at a depreciation, because they had been used. They had been in use but a short time. The establishment had been worked only about five weeks, and had just begun to turn out its full complement of guns—fifty a day. Under these circumstances, every witness who has testified on both sides, affirms that the tools and machinery were better, not worse, for the use thus made of them. Some of the witnesses do indeed say that if scattered and sold to third persons, they would not have brought as much as when new, but that is not the test on its value; what was their pecuniary value to the owner at the time of their destruction, is the true test. They had, in the present instance, increased largely in price, in common with all other gun machinery, for two causes, one, the great demand for guns arising out of the war, and the other the depreciation of the currency. The witnesses generally say the increase had been from 25 to 50 per cent. Taking it at 30, and we have the real value of the tools and machinery which the rioters' destroyed, not $97,929 69, but upward of $127,000. The next charges were for the finished and the unfinished carbines. So far as the finished carbines are concerned, there is no complaint, but there is a great outcry against the charge for those which were unfinished. Why there should be an outcry against it I have never been able to discover, except in the disposition of a libeler to raise a cloud, under cover of which to escape the consequences of his defamation. The carbine in question was a peculiar arm; nobody else had a right to make it; nobody else could make it. The Government had contracted for 10,000 of them, and there was a fair prospect of its taking more; 1,054 had been delivered and paid for, 500 more were finished, ready for delivery, and would have been delivered that day; 5,500 more were unfinished in different stages of the proceeds of manufacture, and would have been completed at the rate of $50 a day, the whole 5,500 in 110 days. As fast as finished and delivered, the Government was to pay for them, the price of the whole 5,500, amounting to $135,850. It would cost $1 97 a gun to finish the first 500, $3 40 the first 1,000, $5 57 the second thousand, $7 38½ the third 1,000, $9 46 the fourth 1,000, and $10 83 the fifth 1,000; that is to say, it would have cost $37,635 to finish the whole, and on finishing, the proprietor would have been entitled to $135,850. They were therefore nearly three-quarters finished. Under these circumstances the defendant's counsel advance the strange, and as it seems to us, preposterous proposition, that Mr. Farley was entitled only to the value of the separate parts of these carbines, separately valued, and the different values added together. Thus, for example, they take the five hundred unfinished carbines, all the parts of which were completely formed, and which only required to be brought together, assembled as it is called, to make the complete gun at an expense of $1 97. They say, we should value the barrel by itself, the lock by itself, and so of each of the other sixty parts, and add their values together to get the amount to be claimed. We say, we should take the price of the carbine, as the Government was to pay for it, which was no more, as all the witnesses say, than its fair value, and deduct the cost of bringing the parts together. Is not ours the true mode? No other will compensate the manufacturer; less than this is not an indemnity. If our mode is not the true one, then this result would follow—that while the owner of a complete gun can recover its full value from a trespasser who destroys it, yet if the owner has, perchance, taken it in pieces and laid the parts each by itself, to clean them, and they are all in that state destroyed, he can only recover of the trespassers the aggregate value of the separate parts, separately valued. The principle may be also illustrated by reference to another instrument of war, the iron-clad *Dunderberg*, now lying unfinished in Mr. Webb's shipyard. The rioters sought its destruction. It was, however, saved. If it had been destroyed, what would have been the measure of Mr. Webb's claim against the city? Would it have been the price at which it would sell in its incomplete state? That would be very little, probably not a hundredth part of what it cost. No merchant would have bought it. For purposes of commerce it would not have been worth a dollar. There would have been no market for it. The fair value of the structure is its value to Mr. Webb for purposes of sale to the Government; that is, the Government price, less the cost of finishing it.

The court here stated that he had been impressed with the force of the counsel's argument, in assuming a certain price for the guns and deducting the expense of finishing them. But the difficulty in his mind was, whether the plaintiff had a right to charge the city the price the Government was to pay, or the actual value of the guns. He had more doubt in regard to that. The Government might fail, or refuse to take the arms, and then they might not bring so much in the market.

Mr. Field said that he had questioned two of the witnesses, at least, whether the Government price was the fair value of the guns, and they said it was.

The court thought the evidence showed, rather, that the guns had no market value.

Mr. Field referred to the testimony, to show that it was as he stated. Then, turning to the jury, said: If there is a doubt in the mind of the court, and he asks for authorities on this question, then there was certainly no swindle in presenting the claim on this basis; thus was the claim made up. When it came before the Supervisors, the examining Supervisor directed his attention chiefly to another mode of estimating the value of the unfinished carbines, and that was their actual cost. Though that was not as we suppose the true mode of estimating the value, it so happened that the amount claimed and the actual cost were nearly coincident. Whichever way the calculation was made, the result was the same. The elements of both calculations were stated in the testimony taken by the Supervisors. For the purpose therefore of silencing cavil, and disarming prejudice by reason of any supposed profit of the proprietor, I will now show the financial condition of the establishment. It will thus appear that the carbines actually cost all that was claimed and more, and that when Mr. Blunt drew his conclusions from the cost, he drew them just as accurately as if he had drawn them from the price calculated by the Government. Here is the profit and loss account, from which you see that I am justified in all I say. The claim of Mr. Farley thus made up amounted to $207,062 71. Mr. Opdyke did not make it up; he entered into none of its details; he was informed of the principle according to which the unfinished carbines were charged, and approved it; he rejected an item which would have swelled it, the only instructions or advice which he gave, was a caution to Mr. Farley to put in nothing doubtful, and to err, if at all, in favor of the city, and beyond this, he had no part in the making up, presentation, or proof of the claim. It was presented in the name of Mr. Farley, because he was the legal owner; the property stood in his name; he alone sued for it; he alone could have sued for it; his receipt and release was the one and the only one which could protect the city against a second claim. The interest of Mr. Opdyke, however, was well known; the armory had gone by the name of Opdyke's Armory long before the riot; the violence of the mob against it was on that account; its destruction was announced in the newspapers of the next day as the destruction of his property, and when, on the 9th of September, the claim was presented, it was announced in the *Evening Post* of the 10th of September, upon the information of Mr. Opdyke himself, that he was interested in it and its amount was stated, with all the items for the carbines, furnished and unfurnished, set forth at length. Notwithstanding his large pecuniary interest, Mr. Opdyke refrained from urging it personally upon the Supervisors; he was not a member of the committee, or of the board, and when upon the occasion of their final action, he was requested to attend before the committee, he came after three successive messages, to their room in the hall, on the floor above the Mayor's office, he stated to them, that as he was interested in the claim he could not remain, and only desired them to treat it as they would that of any other. After he left, it was considered and allowed at $199,700. The notion that the $28,000 received from the Government was forgotten or suppressed in making up the other claim is the strangest of all the strange fancies which this cause has engendered. The claim embraced nothing which had been delivered to the Government, and therefore credited nothing which had been, or was to be received from the Government. Has it ever occurred to my learned friends, that if this claim was improperly allowed, the Supervisors and the Comptroller of the city are equally culpable with the Mayor? They, and especially the Comptroller, are the guardians of the city treasury. The Mayor had merely a suspensive veto. The Supervisors Committee was only advisory. The Comptroller was bound to examine every claim himself. He did so examine, and in many instances, reduced or refused claims allowed by the Supervisors. The Corporation Counsel was also bound to be vigilant. He was paid for his vigilance. His close relations with the defendant are well known. The defendant was then at open enmity with the Mayor. If there was anything wrong in the claim, why did the Counsel to the Corporation connive at it? The defendant's libel, though a thrust at the plaintiff, is really a stab at the Supervisors, the City Comptroller, and the City Counsel. But there was nothing wrong in the claim, and that is the reason why it was passed. I will here take occasion to say that, in the opinion of my associate and myself, the claim presented was not only a legal and just one, but considerably less than it might have been made. The profits that would have accrued from the remaining carbines which the Government contract called for, from the 2,946 not yet forged, were, as we think, properly chargeable. The defendant has endeavored to prove that the carbines might have been duplicated in the establishment at from $14 to $16 48. Taking the latter as the true cost, and adding the tariff to the patentee, $3 50, the profit on each of the 2,946 would have been $4 72, which would have amounted on the whole to $13,905 12. Mr. Keene testified that there were in the building materials for 200 to 300 carbines, beyond those charged for. There might, therefore, have been justly added to the

....	$207,062 71
30 per cent. advance in price on the tools and machinery........	29,378 90
Materials for 250 carbines at half price........	6,175 00
Prospective profits on 2,946 carbines........	13,905 12
Total........	$256,521 73
Interest from July 13 to Oct. 23, 1863........	5,087 68
Total........	$261,609 41
Amount actually received........	199,700 00
Total........	$61,909 41

These, gentlemen, are our views and the views of our client respecting this claim. We are confident that he got, not too much, but too little; that he has not received adequate indemnification for the loss inflicted upon him by the rioters. The city has never complained that too much was paid. It is Weed, an interloper, not one of our citizens, who thrusts himself in between the plaintiff and the city, saying to the Comptroller and the Supervisors, "You were faithless guardians of the County Treasury." If the plaintiff's arguments convince any of these gentlemen let them act upon them—we are ready to accept the challenge. My client authorizes me to say that if the city will reinstate the suit of Mr. Farley, and go to trial upon its merits, and pay any excess of the money over the amount received, he will stipulate with sufficient sureties, to return any deficiency. Here is a chance for you, gentlemen. The Corporation Comptroller is the plaintiff's political opponent, the Corporation Counsel is the defendant's particular friend. Persuade them, if you can, to abide by this test; tender them your services to prove their case. Do this, or cease your clamor. I have thus gone step by step over the charges of this libel in respect to the claim for the destruction of the armory, and over everything which the defendant has been able to gather from all quarters, creditable and discreditable, against its accuracy, and everything which the defendant or his counsel have been able to say, or to insinuate against it, and I submit to you, that every statement in the libel is shown to be a gross, malignant falsehood, and that the whole fabric created during these long months to justify it has been scattered in pieces. Having thus disposed of the libel concerning the armory, I come to that concerning the office of Surveyor of the Port of New-York. The complaint alleges the meaning of the libel to be "that the plaintiff had corruptly sold the office of the Surveyor of the Port of New-York, or had received the sum of $10,000 for or on account of the appointment of some person to the said office.' and this allegation not being denied, must be taken to be admitted. If the meaning had not been thus alleged and admitted, it would nevertheless have been apparent. The language and the context clearly indicated that the defendant intended to charge upon the plaintiff the selling of the office for $10,000. Counsel reviewed the testimony of McNeil and Williamson, criticising the three stories told by McNeil, all of which, he stated, were contradictory, and inconsistent with each other. The only interview pretended to have been had with Mr. Opdyke, was one by McNeil, and another by Williamson, each separately. They did not together go to Mr. Opdyke at any time. McNeil gives three different accounts of his interview; Williamson two different accounts of his. McNeil's word was not worth a straw. His manner was enough to destroy all confidence in his accuracy. He had the craven swagger of a political bully, not the subdued and decorous manner of a witness under oath. His language is a singular mixture of precision in one expression and looseness in all others. Thus, he is almost always careful when speaking of the officer to be appointed, to call him Surveyor of the Port of New-York. This is the language of the libel, which he seems to have studied. Yet it is not creditable that two men, speaking of this office, should in all instances add the supplementary and unnecessary words, "Get him, however, out of the port of New-York, and he is as loose as possible." "You may have it, Charley, if you think it better." And, "I think I will." Q.—If what? A.—If things were arranged to his satisfaction, of course. McNeil is convicted of falsehood by Williamson. He is asked if Mr. Opdyke did not make him an offer of settlement before suit was brought. He answers, "No, Sirree." Williamson testified that the offer was made to McNiel himself in Williamson's presence. McNeil is also contradicted by both Mr. Opdyke and Mr. Andrews in respect to an interview at Washington. He says he met them there in the Winter of 1862, and had a conversation with them about the alleged bargain for the Surveyorship. Both of them testify, not only that there was no such conversation, but that they did not meet him in Washington at all. We may, therefore, leave McNeil and all his stories aside, as not even a makeweight in the scale of evidence. Mr. Williamson's testimony of his interview with Mr. Opdyke is too vague for any reliance to be placed upon it. He went to Mr. Opdyke's office and said something to him. His language is, "I said that I had been to see Andrews about the matter, by his request; that the matter was entirely satisfactory; that I believed Andrews would carry out in good faith what he had proposed." He cannot recollect a single word used in that conversation. Q.—What did Mr. Opdyke say to that? A.—He made no reply that I recollect now. I don't recollect that he did make any reply'; he simply acquiesced in it. Now, to convict Mr. Opdyke of complicity in any bargain, it is necessary to show that he understood Williamson's language to relate to such a bargain. Williamson does not testify that he stated the terms of a bargain, or that there was a bargain at all about getting Andrews the office. Truly Mr. Andrews would not want McNeil to "intercede" for him; nor would Mr. Opdyke want Williamson as a witness to Mr. Andrews' promise. Again, Mr. Andrews had already been announced in the papers as the successful candidate. Then Andrews could have no possible motive to enter into such a bargain. Even if the bargain were made, it was utterly without performance on the part of Mr. Opdyke.

Counsel having disposed of this part of the libel, the court adjourned to 10 o'clock to-day, intimating that the case must positively go to the jury then.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned to Monday, Jan. 10. *Part II.*—678, 480, 793, 849, 946, 572, 648, 402, 1258, 670, 674, 682, 688, 690, 694, 700, 708, 712. *Part III.*—Case on. No Calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—989, 1743, 3449, 4741, 4743, 4747, 4749, 4753, 4755, 4757, 4759, 4098, 3465, 3453, 3449, *Part II.*—4360, 726, 4630, 4636, 4646, 4178, 4406, 4440, 3992, 4676, 4678, 4680, 4684, 4686, 4688.

[Advertisement.]

FALSE DELICACY.

The friends of those who are troubled with bad breath, and, through over-squeamishness, dislike to refer to it, commit a positive and cruel mistake, especially if they are aware of the merits and great efficacy of the Fragrant Sozodont. This is the true and only remedy for the difficulty; there is no valid excuse for a bad breath now.

Sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. W. H. Gregg:

DEAR SIR: I have been suffering for a long time with what physicians call disease of the *Prostate Gland*, and *Retention of Urine*, and was unable to obtain any relief until I used CONSTITUTION WATER, which began to produce its curative effect after taking one or two doses, and no man can be more grateful than I at the results, having suffered all that a man could suffer and live; and rather than be deprived of the medicine, I would be willing to pay *Fifty Dollars* a bottle for it.

It has not only cured me, but several other officers in my district have been cured by it, and I would recommend everybody suffering from any diseases of the kidneys to use Constitution Water.

RICHARD LUSH,
Sergeant Ninth Ward Police.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.

Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Liberty, from Havana—Jos. Drysdale, Thos. Drysdale, L. G. Dart, Julien Fabyga, Miss S. D. Stetson, Miss H. R. Thompson, Albert Asner, Francisca Roderquez, N. Pabymria, A. Dunn, J. Gudhill, Col. E. Gardia Media, M. Lopez, J. Forrest, Jose Dominquis, M. Miss H. Watson, Corp. Thos. Leach, Jos. Herron, Dr. J. Villabos, lady and 2 servants, Dr. Claudis Sabousen, lady and 4 children, M. Siddell, J. Gonaves, Baron N. W. De Weddenstedt, Capt. Crowell, Don R. De Martinez, Wm. Fortier, Dr. C Banduro, Geo. Sullivan, John McCall, George Brown.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 7 24 | Sun sets..... 4 51 | Moon sets.. 5 59
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 6 20 | Gov. Island.. 7 09 | Hell Gate.. 8 31

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Jan. 9.

Arrived.

Steamer Rebecca Clyde, Willets, Washington, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamship Liberty, Wilson, Havana Jan. 4, with mdse. and passengers to Hargous & Co.

Steamship E. C. Knight, Gallagher, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. J. Taylor & Co.

U. S. steamer Queen, Farr, Fortress Monroe, to U. S. Navy Department.

Ship Escort, Flitner, Liverpool Nov. 1, with mdse. and 126 passengers to Jas. Stewart. Experienced heavy westerly gales, split sails, stove bulwarks and hatch-house, flooded between decks.

Ship Albion, (of Liverpool,) Locke, Liverpool Nov. 4, with mdse. and 65 passengers to Tapscott & Bros. Had heavy westerly gales the entire passage; split sails, etc.

Bark Martin W. Brett, Thurlow, Cow Bay, C. B., 15 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co. Experienced heavy westerly gales most of the passage. Dec. 30, lat 42 55, lon. 64 20, 11 A. M., fell in with the schr. Susan R. Lane, of Vinalhaven, Smith, from Glace Bay, C. B., for New-York, with bowsprit and both masts gone, decks swept of everything, and the sea making a clean breach over her. A heavy gale blowing at the time, we were unable to get a boat out, but lay by her until 6 A. M. next day, when the gale moderated; we got out a boat and took off the Captain and crew and two passengers, 11 in number, and brought them to this port.

Bark Queensland, (Br.,) Young, Foo Choo Sept. 1, passed Angier Oct. 9, Cape Good Hope Nov. 16, with teas to R. W. Cameron. On Sept. 7, 8 and 9 experienced a heavy typhoon and lost some sails. Was off Cape Hatteras Dec. 31, since which have experienced a succession of heavy gales, split sails; was off the Highlands 7th inst., but in consequence of a thick fog was unable to get a pilot. Nov. 14 put into Table Bay for water, and sailed again 16. Nov. 19, 8 P. M., passed a schooner-rigged steamboat, steering S. E. Crossed the Equator Dec. 9, in lon. 39 W.

Brig S. Thurston, of Seaport, Clark, Cardenas 12 ds., with molasses to S. P. Sherman. 7th inst., during a heavy gale from N., split foretopsail, foresail, forestay-sail, and received other damages. Is bound to Boston, but put into this port to repair damages.

Brig C. F. O'Brien, (of Nassau,) McCrery, Matamoras 17 ds., with cotton for Smith & Dunning. Been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy weather.

Brig Northern Light, (of P. E. I.,) McKay, New-London, P. E. I., 25 ds., with oats and barley to R. P. Buck & Co. Experienced heavy westerly gales.

Brig Greyhound, (of St. John's, N. P.,) Layton, Harbor Grace, N. F., 25 ds., in ballast to Silfken & Ironsides

WIND—Sunset, S. W., very light.

Sailed.

Ships Lawrence, R. A. Hearn, North America, Panama.

Barks Clorette, Julia, Ella Adelia.

Brigs Shiller, Irene, Edward E. Miller.

Schrs. E. C. Knight, W. Crawford, Hope, Torpedo.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—Arr., barks Fury, Smyrna; Jane, Algoa Bay.

PROVINCETOWN, Jan. 9.—In port, U. S. steamship Albatross, from Portsmouth for Fortress Monroe.

Disasters.

Capt. Smith, of the schooner Susan R. Lane, lost at sea, reports: Dec. 22, lat. 43 35, lon. 64 15, while lying to during a strong westerly gale, was struck by a sea, which carried away the bowsprit, and both masts by the board; lost galley, stove boat, and had everything movable about decks washed away; was in that condition until the 30th, when the bark Martin W. Brett, Capt. Thurlow, from Cow Bay for New-York, who kindly lay by us until the next day, and brought us to this port. We were from Glace Bay, with a cargo of 404 tons coal, consigned to Mr. F. E. Bradshaw, of this city. The S. R. L. was a new vessel, 6 months old, registered 309 tons, and was owned by Capt. H. V. Lane, Reuben Camer, and others, at Vinalhaven. She was partly insured.

The bark Hadley, from Baltimore for Boston, put into Holmes' Hole on Monday, Jan. 9, leaking two strokes per hour.

Brig C. W. Ring, reported ashore yesterday, has been got off, and proceeded to Jersey City.

Foreign Ports.

At Cardenas, Dec. 27, brig Altavela, for ——, ldg.

Spoken, &c.

Anna Dorotea—ship, from Bombay for Liverpool, Oct. 27, lat. 25 07 S., lon. 57 50 E.

Hendrica—bark, (Dutch,) from Batavia for Rotterdam, Nov. 4, lat. 29 48 S., lon. 39 14 E.

Quiette—ship, from Batavia for Amsterdam, Nov. 13, lat. 34 54, lon. 19 50 E.

THE RATHBONE
PETROLEUM COMPANY
OF WEST VIRGINIA.
OFFICE, NO. 38 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL STOCK, $450,000.
150,000 SHARES OF $3 EACH.
30,000 SHARES RESERVED BY THE COMPANY.

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SUPERINTENDENT,
DANIEL G. WHITE, Parkersburgh, West Va.

This company have five wells now down, with engines, tubing tools, &c., on the ground, and is confidently expected soon to be able to pay quarterly dividends.
Books for subscriptions will close by the 20th inst.
Subscription price, $1, being one-third the par value.
To secure stock early, application should be made to
RICHARDS KINGSLAND,
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HENRY'S EXCELSIOR LINIMENT.

Superior to all others for Bruises, Sprains, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, &c. Sold by all first-class druggists.

HORTICULTURAL ASSOCIATION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—Hon. HORACE GREELEY will deliver the first lecture of the course TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, at 7½ o'clock, at the rooms of the Institute, in the Cooper Union building. Subject—*Talk about Trees*.
B. C. TOWNSEND, President.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

WARD'S PATENT
FRENCH PRINTED
PAPER COLLARS
387 B'WAY, N.Y. & ALL
GENTS FURNISHING STORES.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, STABLE &C., FOR SALE—A new brick stable near Murray Hill, 20x40 (on a lot of same size,) two stories high, part of upper loft fitted up for a coachman's family, all the modern improvements, gas, water, &c. A pair of first-class carriage horses, either of them pleasant drivers, both perfectly honest and sound. 1 Westchester rockaway, 1 coupé rockaway, 1 light wagon, 1 Albert phaeton, all built by first-class makers, and nearly new. Double and single harness, whips, bells &c. Will be sold entire, at a moderate price. None need apply, except for the entire establishment. Address B, Box No. 2,706 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUPE, BUT A short time used, together with harness and horse, neither of which can be excelled for beauty and quality. Can be seen at the private stable, No. 47 West 44th-st., between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.

SLEIGHS FOR SALE.—THE BALANCE OF the large stock of sleighs, bells, &c., coach-sleighs Albanys, two and four seats, shifting seat Portlands, all styles, now on hand, will be sold at reduced prices.
C. WITBY, No. 450 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BAY CARRIAGE horses, 5 years old, 16 hands high, sound and gentle. To be seen for three days at WILSON'S Stable, in 10th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place. Price $1,000.

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REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N.Y.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERCHANTS, 4 Dey-st., works, Paterson, N. J.: manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Tow, Oakum, Rope Machinery, Mill Gearing, Shafting, &c.

FOUR 8-HORSE POWER PORTABLE Engines now ready to deliver at the lowest prices.
STEVENS, BROTHER & CO.
No. 222 Pearl-st., New-York.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE public to the merits of our two world-renowned preparations, known as

COE'S COUGH BALSAM
AND
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE;

the one a sure, safe and speedy
CURE FOR
COLDS,
COUGHS,
CROUP,
SORE THROAT, and all
LUNG COMPLAINTS;

the other a positive cure for
DYSPEPSIA
in its worst stages, and a
SOVEREIGN REMEDY
FOR ALL
DISEASES
that originate in a
DISORDERED STATE
OF THE
STOMACH OR BOWELS.

We warrant both of them, in every instance, if our directions are followed.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE cures Dyspepsia positively.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE cures indigestion and constipation in every instance.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE cures distress after eating, instantaneously.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE sweetens the stomach, purifies the breath, and instantly stops sourness, acidity, and rising of food.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE cures sick headache, sickness at the stomach, and PAINS OR COLIC in the bowels.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE creates an appetite—gives vigor and strength to the whole system.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE cures flatulency, weakness, and general debility; it makes the weary ambitious, the feeble strong, the debilitated healthy—for it enables the patient to take plenty of healthy food, which is the parent of the body.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE allows you to eat a hearty meal without fear of distress afterward, for it will stop it as soon as it is swallowed.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE is a purely vegetable preparation, contains no opiates, no poison, nothing hurtful, but acts promptly, surely and immediately.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE is the best remedy in the world for dyspepsia, indigestion, sick headache, heart burn, fever and ague, nausea at stomach, and, in fact, all diseases or pains in the stomach or bowels.

Sold by druggists everywhere. Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle.

COE'S COUGH BALSAM cures the most violent attacks of croup in either old or young.

COE'S COUGH BALSAM cures the worst colds surely and speedily.

COE'S COUGH BALSAM cures sore throat and soreness of the chest and lungs.

COE'S COUGH BALSAM cures hoarseness and tickling in the throat.

COE'S COUGH BALSAM relieves consumptive cough as soon as it is taken.

COE'S COUGH BALSAM cures influenza, asthma, and all bronchial affections.

COE'S COUGH BALSAM is the largest bottle in the world for the price, therefore not only the best, but the cheapest medicine extant.

Over ONE MILLION bottles of COE'S COUGH BALSAM are sold annually, and the people all pronounce it the best cough preparation they ever used.

COE'S COUGH BALSAM is warranted to give satisfaction or the money refunded.

No family can afford to be without COE'S COUGH BALSAM in the house ready for immediate use

COE'S COUGH BALSAM costs but FORTY CENTS. The bottle holds more than any other at the same price. The medicine itself warranted superior to all others.

Sold by druggists everywhere.

C. G. CLARK & CO., Proprietors,
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No. 594 Broadway, General Agents.
Retailed by all druggists in the city and country.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS,
THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY
FOR IRREGULARITIES.

These Drops are a scientifically-compounded fluid preparation, and better than any pills, powders or nostrums; being liquid, their action is direct and positive, rendering them a reliable, speedy and certain specific for the cure of all obstructions and suppressions of nature.

Their popularity is indicated by the fact that over 100,000 bottles are annually sold and consumed by the ladies of the United States, and every one of them speak in the strongest terms of praise of their great merits.

They are speedily taking the place of every other female remedy, and are considered by dealers, consumers, physicians, and all who know aught of them, as the surest, safest, and most infallible preparation in the world, for the cure of all female complaints, the removal of all obstructions of nature and the promotion of health, regularity and strength.

Explicit directions, stating when they may be used, and explaining reasons why and when they should not be used, without producing results contrary to the course of nature's chosen laws, will be found carefully folded around each bottle with the signature of Dr. JOHN L. LYON, without which none are genuine. These are prepared at the laboratory of JOHN L. LYON, M. D., No. 195 Chapel-st., New-Haven, Conn., who can be consulted either personally or by mail (inclosing stamp) concerning all private diseases and female weaknesses.

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